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11 NATIONS REQUEST DIRECT POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY050222 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Eleven Latin American countries, including Brazil, today sent a note to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stating that a direct political dialogue is necessary between the governments of the industrialized countries and those of the debtor countries to be able to cope with the economic crisis now troubling the world economy.

In another note sent to the UN secretary general, the Andean Group countries, including Brazil and Argentina, requested that the United Nations should call for a specialized conference to examine juridical and institutional problems and to adopt a plan of action to control drug trafficking. The notes sent today to Perez de Cuellar resulted from decisions adopted at a meeting of the Cartagena and Andean Groups held on Monday, 1 October, in New York, in which Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro participated.

THREE NATIONS RAISE OBJECTIONS TO CONTADORA

PA051802 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1713 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Panama, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Only the Nicaraguan Government has pledged to sign the Contadora Document immediately and without any amendments while Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica have requested special clauses regarding "guarantees" and "control mechanisms" for the fulfillment of the agreement. Meanwhile, Guatemala has officially continued to remain silent regarding the planned peace treaty for the region which has been the result of 22 months of work by the Mexican, Colombian, Panamanian, and Venezuelan foreign ministers. These four countries form the Contadora Group.

The revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America should be ratified by the region's countries on 15 October, but further negotiations will be necessary because of new objections proposed by Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. Honduras advocates the introduction of a "scheduling" of all the document's commitments, particularly those related to disarmament and the departure of foreign military advisers. According to the Honduran Government, these commitments should be subjected to "effective international supervision." In addition, Costa Rica considers it necessary "to polish" the "control and verification mechanisms" of the document's commitments. Finally, the Salvadoran Government has shown willingness to sign the document provided it includes "guarantees," particularly regarding the end of the alleged support of Salvadoran guerrillas by Sandinist authorities.

These remarks are contrasted with the Nicaraguan Government's determined support of the document. In order to sign the document immediately, Nicaragua has requested only that the document include an amendment morally forcing the United States to abide by the document's provisions. This would entail the cessation of U.S. aid for Nicaraguan "counterrevolutionaries."

The United States has also shown its willingness to sign the document, provided the document includes "changes" in "verification and control" mechanisms. This stance is the same as the one adopted by El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

The peace treaty plan includes disarmament of the region and the banning of military exercises by foreign troops in addition to various political commitments, such as democratic elections and negotiations between rebellious groups and those governments affected by conflicts in the area.

The Contadora Group has been supported by a great many countries. The group's foreign ministers will receive the Prince of Asturias Prize in Spain on 16 October for their efforts for peace in Central America. Perhaps the most significant support for peace in Central America has been expressed by the EEC, whose foreign ministers met recently with those from Spain, Portugal, Central America, and Contadora.

SANDINIST ATTITUDE IRRITATES BRANDT, OTHERS

PY081355 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 84 p 17

[By special correspondent Hermano Alves]

[Excerpt] During a party for the Socialist International [SI] given by Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola at the Gaucha Grill Restaurant, an incident between Willy Brandt and Commander Bayardo Arce from Nicaragua made it clear that relations between the SI and the Sandinist junta now governing Nicaragua are tense, and it will be difficult to improve them.

Bayardo Arce, foreign affairs coordinator of the Sandinist front, interpellated Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and SI president, about the decision to make public the terms of an agreement between the Nicaraguan opposition and the Sandinists which Bayardo Arce had refused to sign. Brandt firmly rejected Arce's interpellation and walked away.

The negotiations between Nicaraguan opposition representative Arturo Cruz and Bayardo Arce amounted to a strange duel that began on Sunday, 30 September, and ended with Brandt's decision, at the express request of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, to reveal the text of the agreement that was to be signed. With this publication, the text of the agreement became the SI official position.

The Sandinist group made several concessions, even signing the accord proposed by the Contadora Group and promising, in Rio de Janeiro, to end the restrictions on electoral propaganda in the mass media as well as to extend the electoral campaign for another 3 months.

The meeting and exchange of opinions between Cruz and Arce through Carlos Andres Perez were interspersed with consultations with other heads of delegations, particularly with Mario Soares from Portugal. Soares had recommended that Arturo Cruz, who refused to make a commitment to end all guerrilla operations, adopt the formula of "suspension of armed actions" that could evolve toward a formal truce and to agree on a cease-fire and total disarmament inasmuch as the Sandinists had implemented a democratic opening. After accepting that formula during the discussions, the Sandinist front political coordinator retreated and, when desperate efforts were made to keep the dialogue going, he "expressly" informed the press that the Nicaraguan elections will be held on 4 November and that the Democratic Coordinating Board represented by Cruz will not participate.

Despite his skepticism, Carlos Andres Perez accepted the explanation given by Bayardo Arce that it was very difficult for him to get in touch with Managua. The registration of the Democratic Coordinating Board became impossible after midnight, 1 October, by virtue of existing legal provisions.

The former Venezuelan president later concluded that the Sandinist junta and its delegate in Rio de Janeiro had only maneuvered to gain time so that the Democratic Coordinating Board and Arturo Cruz could be sidetracked. Perez, who is very knowledgeable on Central American and Caribbean politics, alerted Willy Brandt about Bayardo Arce's behavior, and finally confirmed Mario Soares' skepticism about the Sandinists' goodwill from the start.

ALFONSIN COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS, MILITARY THREATS

PY062244 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1842 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA) -- President Alfonsin has flatly denied the existence of "military threats" against the democratic Government of Argentina and attributed the "union pressure" being exerted on his government to "the steep decline in real salaries."

The president pointed out that the names of the military officers mentioned in the National Commission on Disappeared Persons report "will be submitted to the court," but he discarded the possibility of building democracy on the basis of "a spirit of vengence and revenge."

Alfonsin made these comments during an interview with Swiss journalists accompanying Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert on his visit to Argentina.

Alfonsin expressed his hope that the agreement with the IMF will mark "the beginning of a new period when investments will increase and inflation will be slowed." He asserted that Argentina will receive "special consideration" from the Paris Club when the foreign debt negotiations begin in the next few days, adding that he was confident that "Switzerland will promote legitimate investments in our country."

On another subject, Alfonsin affirmed that there will be new proposals for the resumption of the dialogue with Great Britain on the Malvinas following the fiasco of the Bern meeting, "thanks to the ingenuity, imagination, will, and determination of the Governments of Switzerland and Brazil."

Regarding the missing persons issue, Alfonsin said that "there should be no conflict here," because "I anticipated during the electoral campaign what we were going to do, and we are doing it just like the people want."

The president admitted his government's difficulties in the economic area when he said that "we should have solved the inflation problem yesterday," but "we have dealt with unemployment quite effectively." Alfonsin recognized that the pressure from the unions is "the logical response of those who are suffering from a steep decline in real salaries."

Asked by a journalist whether the Swiss foreign minister had brought any message regarding the Malvinas, Alfonsin replied: "I am very grateful to Switzerland and its government for the manner in which they are handling a problem that is painful to us." He added that he talked with Minister Aubert on various issues, and that "I have found in him the fitting representative of a truly democratic people."

Concerning the Malvinas, Alfonsin went on to say that "certainly proposals will emerge thanks to the ingenuity, imagination, will, and determination of the Governments of Switzerland and Brazil."

Alfonsin anticipated that during his visit to the European Parliament, he will reveal the Argentine position on the need to work for "universal justice, and as part of this, for a new international economic order capable of eliminating discrimination against the Latin Americans in foreign trade."

President Alfonsin noted that he expected "special consideration" from the Paris Club in the negotiations on the foreign debt, because "I believe that the effort we are undertaking will be taken into consideration."

Further Comments

PY071956 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin told Swiss journalists the military were not bringing any pressure to bear on his government because of its handling of human rights violations during the former military regime and blamed labour unrest on the drop in the value of real wages. In an interview with journalists accompanying Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert on Friday, and made available to the local press yesterday, Alfonsin said the military were not posing any threat to democracy because of the trials of alleged violators of human rights. "We knew we could not build up the country we want on the basis of renouncing ethics, and it would be renouncing ethics if we had behaved as if nothing had happened; but there you have a state of law and the courts to judge what has to be judged," he said.

The president said his administration was attempting to increase real wages and fight against unemployment and had created 150,000 new jobs in ten months but had not been able to obtain sufficient investments. He said labour unrest was a matter of tension rather than pressure, "something that happens in all countries."

Alfonsin reiterated the government was going to build up democracy "because the Argentine people have decided to live in democracy." He said democracy was the only system which permitted changes when changes were due because in a dictatorship there was nobody to demand the changes.

Replying to questions, the president denied he intended to publish the names of 1,300 military officers allegedly involved in human rights violations and said instead they would be passed on to the courts of law.

On the question of the Malvinas, Alfonsin said he was grateful for the way the Swiss Government, which represents British interests in Argentina, "is handling this subject so painful to us." The president said he hoped during his forthcoming visit to Switzerland to make the reality of Argentina "in this new period of democracy" better known.

He said he did not yet know if he would speak during the meeting of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) he is due to attend, but would address the European Parliament. Alfonsin said he would call for universal justice and for a new international economic order "to prevent, at least, that we Latin Americans be permanently discriminated against in foreign trade."

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER, SENATORS DISCUSS FALKLANDS

PY060135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1850 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA) -- Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert today expressed the interest of the Swiss and Brazilian Governments in achieving a "prompt resumption of the dialogue" between Argentina and Great Britain on the future of the Malvinas Islands. Aubert conveyed this interest to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission with whom he met for more than an hour.

The commission's president, Adolfo Gass, said that there could be news on the issue after Argentina submits its draft resolution to the United Nations because, he said following this resolution "Mrs Thatcher will have no alternative other than to negotiate." Aubert said he was pleased with his talks with the senators, with whom he discussed matters of common interest, in addition to the Malvinas issue and specific matters concerning North-South relations. In addition to Gass and the Swiss foreign minister, the meeting was attended by Justicialist Bloc President Vicente Leonidas Saadi and Radical Senator Ricardo Laferriere.

Aubert said that "it was marvelous to have chatted with a group of senators who do not share the same views and who yet expressed themselves in total freedom. This is what makes democracy so rich." He added that during the meeting they talked about "democracy, North-South relations and cooperation, and specific problems that could affect these relations and cooperation."

Asked about the moves for the resumption of Argentine-British negotiations over the Malvinas, the Swiss foreign minister indicated that "it is a bilateral issue between the two parties." However, he admitted that both Switzerland and Brazil are interested in achieving "a prompt resumption of the dialogue between the two countries."

Senator Gass also told journalists that he was largely pleased with the meeting and that "I do not know whether or not the dialogue will be resumed soon, but its resumption would please me very much." Gass said that there could be news after Argentina submits its draft resolution to the United Nations, because "Mrs Thatcher will have no alternative other than to negotiate."

Senator Ricardo Laferriere stressed the highly positive results of the meeting with the Swiss foreign minister. He said that the Argentine senators brought up matters such as the problem of the fofeign debt and the inability of developing countries to meet their obligations. Laferriere added that the situation of developing countries is dramatic and that Switzerland's solidarity with the Argentine exiles should now be repeated but in the form of economic aid to the Argentine democracy," particularly to the foreign debt problem. "As world finances go, it is currently impossible to pay this debt," Laferriere remarked.

As for the Malvinas issue, Laferriere quoted the Swiss foreign minister as stating that he was concerned about "the intransigence of the two countries and he proposed a new approach to drawing up the proposals on the sovereignty question" so as to reduce the disagreements.

On another subject, Senator Laferriere reported that the pertinent congressional commission has reportedly approved a bill on Circular 1050 establishing a 15-year term to pay debts and that the executive branch will be asked to include the bill in the agenda of the special congressional session.

[Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 2151 GMT on 5 October carried the following report: "Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert today expressed his doubt that the United Nations could 'find a solution to the Malvinas problem,' because the British and Argentine positions 'are very firm.' Aubert said that the issue requires 'patience and a lot of effort' and that the United Nations could issue a resolution 'if the two countries agree to it.'"

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SENATOR ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

Galvan: Recovery by 1989

PY081536 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Argentine will recover the Malvinas Islands before 1989, Interior Under Secretary Raul Galvan said in statements in La Rioja which were revealed here today. The official said that this is the next objective of the government after reaching an agreement with Chile over the Beagle Channel, paving the road for peace and understanding. Galvan affirmed that this is one of the government's great goals, the Argentine people's commitment, and the obsession of the Radical Civic Union (the government party). Combining those three elements, we can tell the world without boasting or arrogance that Argentina will recover the Malvinas Islands before 1989, Galvan said.

The government of President Alfonsin ends in 1989 when he completes his term that began on 10 December 1983 after almost 8 years of military rule. During military rule, Argentina and Great Britain had a 74-day war in 1982 over the possession of the islands.

Kelly: Resolution Being Negotiated

PY081633 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1513 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- Foreign Affairs Secretary Elsa Kelly, who presided over the Argentine delegation that attended the nonaligned conference at ministerial level in the United States, today stated that we are negotiating a resolution in which the Malvinas issue is adequately covered, with the support of the [Nonaligned] Movement.

Concerning sea rights to be approved at the UN meeting, Kelly stated in the VIP room at Ezeiza International Airport that the final minutes of the [nonaligned ministers'] conference are similar to the UN meeting, excerpt for Resolution No 3. Kelly stated that we reject the final minutes and their ties to the UN meeting as mentioned under Resolution No 3 since, had we accepted it, it would affect us regarding the Malvinas Islands because rights would be recognized for occupied territories or territories under colonial domination.

Nonetheless, Kelly stated, by signing the sea rights agreement at the UN meeting we will be in a position to help make up the preparatory commission which is drafting the rules and regulations related to the exploration and exploitation of the ocean floor located beyond national jurisdictions.

Concerning the statements made by Interior Under Secretary Raul Galvan, who said that the Malvinas will be recovered before 1989, Kelly stated that I cannot set deadlines but I can say that we are working hard, with intensity, to achieve the first objective, that is, to enter into negotiations with the United Kingdom. "Such negotiations are important because they reflect the pressure exerted by public opinion on Great Britain, which as a UN member, is being forced to negotiate even more, and I am saying this because we expect to achieve a more favorable resolution, receiving more votes than last year," Kelly stated.

Finally, Kelly referred to the status of South African rugby players playing in Argentina, hinting at the possibility that their visas will be canceled by stating that we do not issue visas for the participation of persons of South African nationality in tournaments, championships, etc. Thus, we obide by UN resolutions condemning apartheid.

Senator Scores British Attitude

PY061620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1240 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- Senator Luis Leon, Radical Civic Union from Chaco Province, who returned this morning from Geneva, Switzerland, said, speaking about the meeting held with British parliamentarians, that he does not believe anything an Englishman says, whether he be Conservative or Labor, because when the Labor Party was in power they did the same as the Conservatives.

The talks took place during the 72d World Inter-Parliamentarian Conference held in Geneva, which was attended by a large number of legislators from the Americas and Europe.

In addition to Leon, the other Argentine congressmen who attended the conference were: Senators Julio Amoedo, Justicialist Party from Catamarca; Celestino Marini, Justicialist Party from Sante Fe; Gabriel Feris, Autonomist and Liberal Pact from Corrientes; and Deputies Alfredo Mosso, Radical Civic Union from Mendoza; Jose Luis Manzano, Justicialist Party from Mendoza; and Victorio Visciotti, Radical Civic Union from Buenos Aires.

Leon reported that after the talks, the British parliamentarians said that we must not speak about sovereignty for the time being; so essentially we have nothing to talk about.

Envoy on International Support

PY050135 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Argentine roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Irigoyen has stated in Buenos Aires that the participants in the Socialist International meeting held in Rio supported and endorsed Argentina's proposal to reach a peaceful agreement with Great Britain through negotiations to restore Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands. At Ezeiza Airport shortly after arriving from Brazil, Solari Irigoyen remarked that sovereignty over the islands belongs to Argentina by right and said that the Socialist International meeting, in which he participated, supported this principle.

In response to a question, Solari said that the United Nations will support Argentina on this issue and that it will endorse the resolution that the UN Decolonization Committee approved in August 1983, pointing out the Argentine Government's efforts to resume negotiations. Solari said that all this constitutes harsh criticism by the international community of the belligerent attitude of Mrs Thatcher, who has thus far refused to resume the negotiations.

As for the remarks by former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt that the world powers should allocate 0.5 percent of their military budgets to help pay the debts of the underdeveloped countries, Solari expressed his belief that this was possible. He based his position on the fact that the concept of indebtedness has changed, because to prevent a worldwide recession, which affects not only developing countries but also industrialized countries, the latter needs trade to attain economic recovery and maintain it. Solari said that the possibility of Brandt's position should be taken [word indistinct] because changes in the international field do not occur overnight.

TERMS OF BEAGLE CHANNEL TREATY REVEALED

PY052125 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Roma (ANSA) -- In the opinion of observers in this capital, the central points of the agreement reached between Argentina and Chile putting an end to their southern border dispute definitively grants Chile sovereignty over all the land areas in dispute, some 12 islands and islets, as well as maritime jurisdiction of up to 30 miles, while granting Argentina a "border strip" that contains the Chilean projection lines toward the Atlantic Ocean and setting the Cape of Horn meridian as the southern border dividing line between the two countries. A long-standing Argentine aspiration has thus been fulfilled, ensuring its claim to sovereignty over some Antarctic territories.

According to reports, the agreement includes some 30 articles, of which 5 or 6 deal with fundamental questions. A high-level source has told ANSA that "80 percent of the agreement was written" a month ago.

On the Chilean side, difficulties that delayed the final acceptance came up in the last 40 days, while the Argentine side for domestic political reasons anxiously awaited the conclusion of the agreement after having positively responded to the last "package" that was negotiated between the two countries.

The proposal the pope made to Argentina and Chile on 12 December 1980 constitutes the basis of the agreement. The papal proposal was accepted by Chile 20 days later, while Argentina responded on 25 March 1981 with a 5-page memorandum that, without expressly saying so, rejected the main point of the papal proposal, which granted Chile sovereignty over all the islands in dispute.

Based on the large number of juridical reasons that Chile has produced and on the 1977 arbitration ruling (which was requested by the two countries and which was rendered by a panel of five jurists of the La Haya Supreme Court under the British Crown's arbitration), John Paul II recognized that "all the islands to the south of the Beagle Channel" are Chilean. Among the 12 islands and islets are the Picton, Lennox, and Nueva Islands (which were subjected to the arbitration), as well as the Las Wollastron, Evoult, and Barnevelt Islets, and the Deceit and Hornos Islands. The pope drew the "border strip" from north to south, 12 miles east of the easternmost islands. The "polygonal surrounding line" goes around Nueva Island, the Evoult and Barnevelt Islets, Deceit Island, and Hornos Island. The pope proposed that Argentina should have a "nonsovereign presence" in the maritime area between the islands by placing navigational and meteorological devices there. In his 12 December 1980 proposal, John Paul II suggested that the Cape Horn meridian should serve as the southern limit.

Since Chile claimed to have a 200-mile sovereignty, the pope's proposal included a so-called "zone of shared and aggreed activities (ZACC)." The Argentine negotiators immediately considered this a dangerous proposal that would give rise to a "gray area of sovereignty." The ZACC involved an area of 120,000 square miles, mostly Argentine since only 6 square miles was Chilean, between Chile's 6- and 12-mile lines of its jurisdictional waters. After that, the Argentines concentrated their efforts on getting the ZACC either reduced or eliminated. As far as is known, the final agreement does not contain this "zone."

Chile will now have three maritime areas: a "territorial sea" from its coastline to the 3-mile line; a jurisdictional sea" between the 6- and 12-mile lines, an area where the Argentines have special maritime and air navigation rights; and a "patrimonial sea" from the 12- to the 30-mile lines, while Chile has economic exploitation rights.

The final agreement also includes a complex system of navigation concessions and a mechanism for the peaceful solution of bilateral controversies.

Caputo Addresses Nation

PY060040 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's speech to the nation in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Text] In just a few more days Argentina will conclude in the Vatican the negotiations that it has been conducting with Chile on the southern conflict. Thus, wisdom has prevailed, allowing us to secure peace. One hundred years of litigation are being left behind, 100 years which, as you all know, reached a dramatic peak in 1978 when the two countries almost plunged into a military conflict. However, negotiating and diplomatic reason have prevailed. Basically, a negotiations process and diplomacy imply the willingness of both parties to concede something of what they believe rightfully theirs because in any negotiations there are two parties and every negotiations call for concessions.

We believe that we have protected the vital interests of the country by negotiating on the territory of the islands, the sea, and the rights of navigation. We now have to draw up the text of the accord which will be submitted for your consideration. We have accomplished something which others had not decisionmaking power to accomplish: We have put an end to the conflict. Other governments, even though they arbitrarily manipulated information and the news media, did not dare to negotiate the end to this century-old conflict with Chile. We are doing it, and in doing it we are opening the broadest possible public debate.

A debate it shall be because this is a decision that goes beyond the realm of a government. We make everyday government decisions, but this decision, unlike others, will affect the country forever, it is forever. Thus, each one of you must express his opinion. The issue will be explained, it will be widely disseminated, and considerable information will be made available, because we are absolutely convinced that democracy gains strength through debate. We are equally absolutely convinced that there are no affairs of interest to the nation which cannot be understood by the citizens of this nation. Whoever believes otherwise doubts democracy.

The information will be disseminated in two stages: During the first stage, we will provide you with the basic historical and geographical data necessary to understand what the discussion was all about; in the second stage, you will have access to and will be able to analyze the text of the accord, which will once and for all put an end to the southern conflict.

Thus, we are nearing the end of 100 years of litigation, 100 years of litigation within which the opinion of each one of you is indispensable. All of us together will now accomplish something that the government has promised to do: to exercise wisdom in order to utilize something abundantly available but little used in Argentina, that is, commonsense.

FEDERAL COURT TO JUDGE MILITARY JUNTA MEMBERS

PY051707 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1024 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (TELAM) -- The Federal Court of Appeals has decided to take charge of legal actions that were ordered by Decree No 158-83 of the national executive branch against the members of the first three military juntas who ruled the country from 1976 and who were being tried by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces.

The decision of the federal court, which was made public last night, also ordered the dossiers of the rest of the military or security force members accused of murder, illegal meetings, public instigation, and torture, to be returned to the military court.

Presidential Decree No 158-83, enforced 3 days after President Alfonsin had assumed office, ordered the trials of Lieutenant Generals Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola, and Leopoldo Galtieri; of Admirals Emilio Massera, Armando Lambruschini and Jorge Anaya; and of Brigadier Generals Orlando Agosti, Omar Graffigna, and Basilio Lami Dozo. The cases will be tried by the six Court of Appeals Judges Ricardo Gil Lavedra (42), Jose Dalessio (44), Guillermo Ledesma (41), Jorge Valerga Araoz (38), Leon Carlos Arslanian (40), and Jorge Torlasco (49), who will be responsible for trying the so-called main cause of the crimes committed during the antisubversive war at an oral trial open to the public as established by Article 445 of the recently reformed Code of Military Justice. The trials will be held on the ground floor of the court house at the intersection of Lavalle and Uruguay Streets. The room has a mezzanine with two rows of seats for the public.

CABINET RESIGNS; NEW GOVERNMENT TO BE ANNOUNCED

Industry Minister Resigns

PY051810 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Freddy Justiniano this morning tendered his resignation to the president of the Republic. In his note of resignation, Justiniano emphasized the need to reorganize the cabinet not only because of the desire shown by the president but also because of the need to give a new impetus, a new image, and, logically, new strength to the cabinet. Justiniano added that this new cabinet will be instrumental in undertaking negotiations and dialogue with the working class as well as with the Congress, the production sectors, and other national sectors.

COB Calls 'Mobilization'

PY070139 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has asked all democratic and revolutionary parties, patriotic military officers, and all representative social institutions to join a COB-sponsored political-economic mobilization on 9 October. The COB had given a deadline, 5 October, to the government to respond to its request that a COB emergency socioeconomic plan drafted a month ago be implemented immediately. The COB executive committee was expecting to meet with President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 5 October to ask him to implement the economic reorganization plan. However, Siles Zuazo did not call the COB leaders and chose to call a cabinet meeting for 7 October.

According to government sources, Siles Zuazo, who came to power on 11 October 1982 after more than 2 years of military dictatorships, will ask his cabinet ministers to resign to give him freedom of action to solve the crisis. The government has run out of time and only an in-depth political reorganization can help it save face with the people, and it must also rule out the implementation of an IMF-oriented economic package, a COB communique says.

The mobilization, which will consist of marches by workers on government buildings, is designed to protest hunger, to reject the IMF-oriented economic package, to request the immediate implementation of an emergency plan, to condemn coup plotting, and to defend union and political freedoms.

Shake-Up Impending

NC080757 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Bolivia's cabinet will resign within a few hours, and a new government will be announced on Wednesday, an official said today. The official, Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR), made the statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE a day after the government was originally to have resigned. It has faced a sharp increase in pressure from the opposition and the labor movement to abandon planned austerity measures. The statement followed reports that the Communist Party would withdraw from the coalition unless President Hernan Siles Zuazo rejected the austerity recommendations which have been sought by the International Monetary Fund. Mr Eid Franco said that the coalition parties would probably retain the same proportion of cabinet members as in the outgoing government.

The MIR and Communist Party were allied in the Democratic Popular Unity Front with the president's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left and the Christian Democrats. The cabinet crisis was ushered in Friday by the resignation of Industry and Trade Minister Freddy Justiniano, who was under fire by trade unions because of soaring prices and shortages of staple foods and goods.

Further on Resignation

PY082250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2203 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The Bolivian cabinet has en masse presented its resignation to President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is ready to form his sixth government on Wednesday, the date on which he will be in power 2 years, as announced by his advisers. Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, in a brief statement to journalists at Government House, said that Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez will present the joint letter of resignation to President Siles.

According to unofficial sources, President Siles' new cabinet will make a social agreement [concertacion] with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) to strengthen the democratic process, which started on 10 October 1982 after 2 years of military regimes headed by Generals Luis Garcia Meza, Celso Torrelio, and Guido Vildoso. Some observers have said that there is a possibility that the powerful COB might participate in the new government. The COB general secretary, Walter Delgadillo, today told EFE that that possibility was still not being considered by the labor sectors.

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), the governing leftist coalition that allowed Siles to win in the 1980 elections, is holding continuous meetings for the purpose of smoothing things over among its parties. The UDP is made up of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC).

Oscar Eid Franco, the UDP's official spokesman, has stressed that the new government's goal will be to implement an economic, political, and social program that will be popular, which is the reason the Siles Zuazo government is studying a plan to arrive at a social agreement with the unions. The government plan intends to achieve an agreement with the COB in order to undertake the government's second phase between 1984 and 1986, when Siles Zuazo's constitutional mandate ends. The COB has called in the country's principal labor leaders for a meeting to be held on 9 October. The meeting will evaluate the measures that are to be adopted by the unions to face the economic and political crisis.

During the first phase of his administration, Siles Zuazo has been pressured by coup attempts and a continuous series of labor strikes and stoppages that have been provoked by the economic crisis, the offensive of the opposition political parties, and private businessmen. According to reliable government sources who did not want to be named, there has been a serious disagreement within the government on whether to implement an emergency economic program with a popular cast, or whether to accept the IMF's demands.

The Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) was most drastic when it demanded that the government should implement measures with popular goals, and its members threatened to leave the government. The MIR, which is headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, also asked Siles Zuazo to implement the UDP's popular economic program, although its main leaders were less drastic than the Communists, according to the sources. The COB's plan basically demands cogovernment with a majority of workers in state enterprises and control over the private sector, in addition to collateral measures that will strengthen union participation in the main political decisions.

Letter Pledges Allegiance to Siles

PY090314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct (AFP) -- On resigning their posts today, the Bolivian cabinet ministers reiterated their allegiance to the leadership of President Hernan Siles Zuazo as the conductor of the national process. In a short letter to the chief of state, the ministers, who are members of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), also express their support for the democratic process, the government's program, and their will to serve the national majority.

The resigning ministers maintain that the position they have adopted is owing to the need to give the chief of state the freedom to choose new advisers at the start of his third year in office on 10 October. The letter states that this freedom will allow Siles Zuazo to introduce the necessary readjustments in accordance with the country's current situation in the economic political, and social sectors.

Unofficial sources have indicated that the two Communist ministers, who occupy the Labor and Mines Ministries, resigned on 6 October owing to pressure that had been brought to bear by the U.S. Embassy to get them to leave their posts. The new ministers will be sworn in on 10 October, according to an announcement that was made by sources close to Government House.

The UDP is made up of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), headed by Siles Zuazo; the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR), headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora; and the Communist Party (pro-Soviet) in an alliance with the Christian Democrats (DC).

Military Changes Possible

PY090209 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Changes in the Bolivian Military High Command might take place, according to what was reported today in [words indistinct] at a meeting between President Hernan Siles Zuazo and the principal leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity, which is the coalition that brought President Siles to power. The issue that provoked this situation is the petition that Army chief General Cejas Tordoya has made to be relieved of his post, because his mandatory 2-year tenture is up.

In turn, the commander of the Armed Forces, General Alfredo Villaroel, has submitted Cejas Tordoya's request to President Siles, since he believes that it is Siles who should decide on the matter.

As a matter of fact, General Villaroel's mandatory 2-year tenure will be up in 24 hours. According to most political analysts, these two men are the main military representatives who have most firmly preserved the Bolivian Government's stability.

DRIVERS UNION LIFTS PUBLIC TRANSPORT STRIKE

PY061602 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Drivers Confederation decided last night to provisionally accept the public transport fares proposed by the government and to lift the general indefinite strike it started on Tuesday last week. The confederation warned that if fuel prices are increased, it will ask for a new increase in public transport fares.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN ON BUILDING WARSHIPS FOR LIBYA

PA051638 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Libya and Brazil are to start talks in Tripoli Monday about the possibility of Brazil building warships for Libya and contributing technology for the construction of bases on the Mediterranean coast, official sources said here today. Brazilian Navy Minister, Admiral Alfredo Karam, leaves here tomorrow for the talks in attempts to sell Libya on the advantages of Brazilian shipyards.

Brazilian-Libyan relations cooled off a year ago following the interception in Brazil of three planes carrying arms for Nicaragua. Libya was accused of involvement in the affair. But bilateral links have reportedly thawed out recently following a visit to Libya by a top member of the Brazilian Government who spoke fluent Arabic.

According to official Brazilian sources, the Libyan Government reportedly encountered "political" difficulties in its attempts to buy three missile launching destroyers from West Germany. In 1983, Libya bought 15 Xingu aircraft from Brazil.

Navy Minister Departs for Tripoli

PY081604 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] In view of the good chances of exporting Brazilian naval technology to Libya, Navy Minister Alfredo Karam will leave from Rio de Janeiro international airport for an official visit to Libya on 6 October. This information was disclosed yesterday by a high-ranking military source, and the minister himself admitted that Brazil is already in a condition to supply naval technology to Libya and other countries.

This will be the first visit of a Brazilian military minister to the Middle East, and since it is an official visit, the Brazilian military industry regards it as a true political opening that should have highly positive results for Brazilian industry as well as for its commerce in that region.

However, Minister Karam's visit is not only restricted to a possible increase of cooperation between the two countries. This visit could have other consequences such as the establishment of a military representation in Libya such as Brazil already has in Iraq (the newest one in the Middle East which already has its second military attache) and in Iran.

In the naval field, Libya is not only interested in ships but in arms for naval use that Brazil is already producing, such as the Bofors gun of Swedish origin. An enterprise in Rio de Janeiro is mastering the technology of these guns and fulfilling the orders for it placed by the Navy and Army.

Libya and Saudi Arabia are also interested in other items although their main objectives are focused on naval war materiel. According to Navy specialists, Brazil is already capable of building the most sophisticated war vessels, and proof of the country's industrial capacity and that of the Rio de Janeiro shipyard are the orders placed by the Navy itself.

General Ayrton Ribeiro da Silveira, who is a consultant to several arms producers, yesterday termed as "very significant the visit that the Brazilian Navy minister will pay to Libya, which represents an excellent market for the national industry." He noted that Brazil can supply various items in which the Middle East, especially Libya, is interested, adding that Libya is a similar market to Iraq, and a country with which Brazil could maintain the best of relations "since there are reasons for the two countries to be interested in developing mutual cooperation."

PINOCHET COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

PY051103 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet has again called for unity in the unending struggle against communism. The head of state made this call during the luncheon held in his honor in the Arturo Pratts Hall at (?La Union) Club.

The head of state began his speech by recalling a statement by a communist leader, Ernesto Meza (Cilia), when he was an Army captain. Meza (Cilia) explained that communism had not [words indistinct], that communism is something that projects itself into the future regardless of the length of time. President Pinochet also said that communists are very clever and have managed to sway the people with their ideology. For example, they divide the citizenry into fascists and democrats, saying that they represent democracy. The head of state recounted some historic episodes in which Marxism has always won. Therefore, he emphasized the fact that Chile is the only country in the world that has managed to escape from the communist grip.

I am giving you all these historic facts, Pinochet added, with the single purpose of refreshing your memory. At the same time, he reiterated the denunciation of the important economic assistance that the Marxists agitators are receiving from abroad. Concluding his speech, the head of state insisted on the responsibility of fighting communists.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Gentlemen, you might say, well, I do not [word indistinct] all these things. I am telling you these things, gentlemen, to wake you up, to [word indistinct] that we are in the middle of a war, a war that has not ended yet. We are struggling daily. [end recording]

Clarifies Remarks

PY060155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has stated that his remarks on the struggle against communism are not contradictory to his call for a minimum consensus. He made this remark at the end of a luncheon hosted for Army generals at La Moneda Palace.

Asked about the possibility of a contradiction in his remarks, the chief executive indicated that his speech yesterday was focused on Marxism exclusively and that he outlined the position he has always maintained. President Pinochet said: I just wanted to remind everyone of my position because some people seem to have a bad memory. The government's position has always been clear and firm, because there can be no agreement with the Marxist sectors.

The chief executive made it clear that a minimum consensus is being sought with the sectors that respect the institutions and that really want to attain a protected democratic institutionalization. Asked whether or not he is still willing to achieve a transition, he said: I have always been willing to march toward total democracy, and I insist that this will not be an easy task because some sectors are against it. A strong hand must be adopted against these sectors. President Augusto Pinochet concluded by stating that the government's desire for a transition period and an understanding with the civilians does not mean that the government is weak.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BEAGLE, VISITS TO PRC, ROME

PY060101 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has expressed his hope that the pope will travel to Chile and Argentina this year and that the agreement will be signed by the Chilean and Argentine presidents and approved by the Argentine Congress and the Chilean junta before the pope's trip.

As for future steps within the framework of the mediation process, he said that Chile and Argentina are waiting for the Holy See to adopt a decision. Foreign Minister Del Valle reiterated the Chilean Government's decision to suspend talks with Bolivia because of its recent attitude. In conclusion, Jaime del Valle reported that on 12 October he will travel to the PRC at the PRC Government's invitation. He said that he will be away from Chile for 12 days and that on his way back he plans to make a stopover in Rome.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON BEAGLE TREATY, WORK STOPPAGE

PY062054 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The statemen's vision of Pinochet and Alfonsin made it possible to reach the agreement on the Beagle Channel between Chile and Argentina, according to Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who added that the agreement opens important prospects for the two nations. It is the most important diplomatic achievement of this century for Chile. Minister Jarpa noted that since he was Chile's ambassador to Argentina for 6 years, he could appreciate the efforts made by the negotiators. Minister Jarpa expressed his thanks to Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Antonio Samore, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and in general to all those who participated in the negotiations.

The interior minister also spoke about the most recent political events in the country. In the first place, he stressed the importance of the call President Augusto Pinochet made in Rancagua to attain an honorable consensus.

[Begin Jarpa recording] His excellency, the nation's president, has been insisting on the need that all democratic sectors which want to live in peace under the Constitution and the law and which really want to move forward toward full democracy should unite in defense of that position. In this way, they will provide the force for the development of the democratic institutionalization and keep the Marxist minority from closing this road toward the future, a road we Chileans want open so we can pursue the objectives the government and the country have set for themselves. [end recording]

Asked about the nationwide stoppage that the National Workers Command has called for 30 October, Minister Jarpa said that this is a maneuver by small groups intending to produce violence and to stymie the achievement of the minimum consensus requested by President Pinochet.

[Begin Jarpa recording] This is a manuever to prevent the attainment of the minimum consensus the nation's president referred to in Rancagua. It is being promoted by a minority group that must be dealt with by means of the authority granted by the Constitution and the law to keep them from interrupting progress toward democratic normality, to keep their maneuvers and vandalistic intentions from diverting the country from the road it wants to take. [end recording]

CNT CALLS FOR NATIONWIDE STOPPAGE 30 OCT

PY05225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0416 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Oct (EFE) -- According to Radio Chilean of the Santiago Archbishopric, the first nationwide stoppage was today called by the council of labor confederations, federations, and unions that belong to the National Workers Command [CNT]. At a more than 2-hour meeting, some 200 delegates agreed to call the strike for 30 October. Initially it will last 24 hours, but this period may be extended. The CNT is the largest multiunion group made up of several opposition sectors. It is presided over by Rodolf Seguel, who is also the president of the Chilean Copper Workers Confederation.

Antonio Martinez, secretary general of the council, has issued a declaration explaining the reasons which led to the agreement to call a strike. He indicated that the government has plunged the nation into a severe crisis and added that "only a democratic regime could bring about an economic reactivation." The declaration added that the calls for reconciliation have not brought about a change of attitude in General Pinochet's administration, which has been in power since 11 September 1973 when a coup d'etat put an end to Salvador Allende's democratic government.

The strike is being called to demand a national emergency plan, a 12,000-peso ($100) minimum wage, a 25-percent wage hike for everyone, and a 10-percent automatic increase each time the consumer price index catches up with salaries. The CNT also wants a differential scale of custom tariffs to be established for various raw materials. In the political field, the workers are asking for the abrogation of transitory Article 24 of the Constitution of 1980 by which special powers were granted to the chief executive, the liquidation of the National Intelligence Center (political police), and the end to military intervention in the universities, which are being administered by government-appointed rectors.

Opposition leaders have been mentioning the possibility of a nationwide strike, and Pinochet's government has already warned that such a strike is punishable under the domestic state security law.

Sectors Reject Strike Call

PY060210 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Various sectors have categorically rejected the strike that opposition groups have called for the end of the month. The National Vanguard Movement [MAN] has recalled that these calls have been made for the past 4 years and that all the people are aware of their outcome. The MAN indicated that the strike, if observed, will be only partial and that subversive terrorists will participate. As we all know, this will unleash violent actions such as bomb and incendiary attacks, assaults on public transportation vehicles, and erection of barricades.

Similarly, state bank leaders have announced that no employee will join the strike because they are clearly aware that strikes will not solve Chile's problems. They said that workers must unite to permit Chile's rebirth.

Carlos Picardo, president of the land transport drivers union, has said that the workers are against violence and that they know the strikes pursue political purposes. Picardo indicated that he is personally aware of the government's interest in heeding and solving the problems that the workers are confronting. Oscar Hernandez, president of the coal workers union, has also rejected the strike called by the so-called National Workers Command and said that the coal workers know that strikes serve no purpose.

INCIDENTS REPORTED AT SANTIAGO UNIVERSITY

PY060150 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Violent incidents at Santiago University have resulted in 4 injured employees, 10 students detained, and damage exceeding 5 million pesos. The violence was promoted by a small group of agitators near the dean's office. As a result of the violence and the damage, university authorities have asked Carabineros personnel to evict the agitators. The group of assailants was made up of students of the Universities of Santiago and of Chile and a considerable number of individuals who are not students at either of the two universities, most of them social misfits. The assailants shattered the windows of the dean's office with slings and other instruments, destroying a significant part of the dean's office. The Carabineros evicted the demonstrators with tear gas and arrested 10 agitators, who are being held at the first police station.

MILITARY REPORTS NO INFORMATION ON LIBYAN SHIPS

PA071854 Bogta Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- Today, the Colombian Armed Forces denied that Libyan flag vessels carrying arms for one or more guerrilla organizations in the country are sailing to Colombia.

After describing the rumors as "fantastic," sources linked to the national Defense Ministry have said that the ministry has no specific information on this. They have said, however, that territorial waters are being patrolled from the air regularly, particularly in the Caribbean, as a safety measure.

REPORTAGE ON FARC LEADERS' ACTIVITIES, PLANS

Marulanda Discusses Peace Process

PA040058 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 13 C

[Report by Leonel Fierro T.]

[Excerpts] The third attempt to install the National Verification Commission failed yesterday due to bad weather, which prevented its members from arriving at the selected site in La Uribe region, Meta, where the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] top leaders were waiting to participate in the ceremony and review the difficulties in the peace process.

FARC's staff members Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, Alfonso Cano, Raul Reyes, alias Joselo, and some 50 guerrillas waited all day for the commissioners to arrive. In the afternoon they dismissed the possibility and said they would probably return today. However, this was considered quite improbable in Bogota last night.

Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias "Tiro Fijo," FARC's top leader, told EL TIEMPO that he is determined to go to the public plazas to challenge the traditional parties to obtain the support of the majority of people. He did not rule out the possibility of eventually becoming a candidate leading his own political movement if conditions become suitable.

He added that Areanas, Cano, or Reyes could also be candidates. He noted that if none of them became a candidate they would support a leftist candidate elected by consensus.

Marulanda Velez, who looked rested and calm, warned that in order for this to happen it will be necessary for both sides to respect the agreements and agree to a truce that would permit the rebels to find a solution other than confrontation, based on social and economic changes.

The guerrilla leader firmly denied that the FARC was responsible for Alvaro Mosquera Chaux' kidnapping and flatly dismissed the possibiltiy of participation by the FARC in the murder of journalist Cristian Martinez Sarria, as reported by the media. Marulanda Velez said that many of the crimes charged to this group are committed by deserters from the various fronts operating in the areas where FARC groups are known to be located to make the country believe that the FARC has continued with kidnappings and extortions. Marulanda Velez said that this is false, as FARC has censured and banned these methods of revolutionary struggle.

Marulanda Velez asserted that the FARC has not broken "the agreements," and said he is willing to demonstrate that "others" have not complied with pact, in an attempt to hamper the peace process.

The guerrilla leader stressed that his position, as well as FARC's, in these talks, is sincere, and he offered his support for President Betancur's efforts to continue in his quest for peace.

He said that he would be willing to go to the Narino Palace to sign a peace agreement as soon as all the obstacles that still hinder this national aspiration are eliminated and they can openly participate in the political struggle in Colombian cities and towns.

Despite his statement in favor of the peace process, Marulanda Velez, who was dressed in civilian clothes, as were the other guerrilla leaders, complying with a government warning that they should not show up at the installation of the Verification Commission in military uniforms, which are to be used exclusively by the military forces, was categorical in asserting that they had not even considered laying down their weapons as part of the agreements.

He also denied that the FARC is dependent on any foreign ideology that would prevent them from reaching a real and definitive peace agreement with the Colombian Government. He added that the FARC is a nationalist, autonomous, and independent organization which makes its own decisions, without any foreign intervention, denying reports that they receive instructions and logistical and financial support from Cuba or the USSR. "We establish our own guidelines, we do not need anyone to direct us," he stressed.

Marulanda Velez said that the People's Liberation Army pretension in giving the government an ultimatum is unrealistic and exaggerated. He added that such conditions can be demanded only when a war is about to be won, which is not the current situation in Colombia. He admitted that the military forces have the initiative and control over their operations, and none of the guerrilla groups is capable of confronting them in a conventional war.

However, he maintained that the FARC will insist on the need to lift the state of siege in order to facilitate the development of agreements as well as talks and approval of reforms that should be presented to the Congress within the framework of a political opening that can guarantee the activities of the opposition groups.

Request To Lift State of Siege

PA082218 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] have sent a message to President Belisario Betancur asking him to lift the state of siege and also recognizing his efforts to achieve a Colombia without violence and hunger and with freedom for all.

In another document signed by the FARC General Staff in La Uribe, Meta Department, before members of the cease-fire verification commission, the FARC said that the Army prevented the holding of the scheduled meetings in Dolores, Tolima Department, on 14 July, 15 August, and 22 September, thus disregarding the presidential order to withdraw troops from the area.

The FARC leaders indicated that they will struggle politically for the popular election of mayors, a political opening, agrarian reform that includes the free distribution of land to peasants, the elimination of the value added tax, and a 40 percent reduction in the prices of public services.

The document also requests that minorities be given legal access to congress, the construction of low-cost wages, and drastic control of the prices of staples. The FARC leaders also asked for a civilian defense minister, free secondary and university education, the elimination of mafia squads, just indemnification for the victims of violence, and the return of the military to the garrisons.

FORMER FARC MEMBER DESCRIBES GROUP'S ACTIVITIES

PA090347 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Oct 84 p 3 A

[By Jairo Cala Otero]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 3 -- The self-named "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC) are not observing the truce now nor will they ever observe the truce as their purpose is to increase their political and military force to make up an "army" of approximately 40,000 men.

This revelation was made in the city by a former FARC guerrilla who was captured by Army units on 2 August 1984 and who later accepted the amnesty law.

Questioned by the state secret services, Rafael Zuniga, "Fidel", made other sensational statements that reveal the criminal plans of the group that signed the pact of truce and peace with the government.

Part of the former rebel's statements were recorded by CARACOL network reporter Alfonso Pineda Chaparro and later released by the network in one of its daily newcasts.

According to the recorded statement, the FARC "has violated the truce since 28 May, the same day it signed the respective document with the government."

In the future, the group could consist of approximately 40,000 men located on 60 rural fronts duly equipped with the best financial, tactical, and military conditions to carry out operations. To build up the organization through which the FARC would make its reappearance in the armed struggle, it intends to raise 1.5 billion pesos, Rafael Zuniga added. The former guerrilla said that he believes the resources will be obtained through extortion, blackmail, and kidnappings, as these activities "have not been abandoned by the FARC." He stated that several fronts of the group have continued since the peace agreements were signed with the government and that their members visit cattlemen and industrialists in different areas of the country demanding specific amounts of cash.

To explain the procedure, "Fidel" said that in principle the group sends assistants to the owners of certain rural property to inform them that we have decided "to accept the cooperation" of the proprietor. Later, on a second visit, four or more guerrillas visit the owner and establish the monthly sum which the owner is to pay for his right to live. If the group fails to receive the money, which generally begins with 50,000 pesos, after 1 month, another "visit" takes place "to remind the owner of his commitment." The sum to be paid is then generally increased to 100,000 pesos. If the victim appears reluctant, the former rebel continued, then the group resorts to kidnapping with the ransom demand exceeding the million figure.

Rafael Zuniga explained that he knows the process well because when he was a FARC member on the 12th front, he was in charge of the finances. "On many occasions I had to act as a mediator between the group and the relatives of the kidnapped individuals," he said. He pointed out that the clandestine organization "cannot stop extortion kidnappings because it has no legal self-financial resources."

Besides, he revealed that the group has sporadically appeared under other names following the signing of the peace document, to distract the attention of the government and the Armed Forces. He recalled the killing of six peasants in Cano Peroles, San Vicente municipality, last August, a crime in which it disguised itself as a group called "the People's Army."

The former rebel fighter, who answers questions from an anonymous inquirer throughout his confession, also revealed that the FARC has executed many persons who deserted or simply decided to enjoy the amnesty law.

He frankly pointed out that the group has close relations with large, traditionally respectable labor organizations such as the Workers Trade Union (USO), which groups most of the Ecopetrol workers.

He also affirmed that the Communist Party of Columbia has strong connections with the Manuel Marulanda Velez organization, and insisted that the ideologist of the 12th front, Manuel Estrada Pacheco, "Oscar," is based in that party.

Elsewhere, EL TIEMPO established that the Army obtained several videocassettes in which a guerrilla woman, known as "Nelly," reports to the FARC general command on new recruits and identifies the new guerrillas by their aliases and ranks. This material fell into the hands of the Army during a clash with a FARC column at Cano Peroles last August.

According to a Radio Cadena Nacional [RCN] report, 11 FARC guerrillas were executed in Santander, most of them charged with desertion, following the truce agreement signed between the armed groups and the government last May.

Apparently, on 2 August, following a clash near Peroles, the Army confiscated two videocassettes of a court martial in which the FARC condemned 11 of its members to death. The commander of the FARC's 12th front, Commander Guillermo, is heard recommending the death penalty to the revolutionary court for the defendants on one of the cassettes. The 11 men, according to the recorded report obtained by the Army, were first condemned to have their heads shaven, and then to be executed. The defendants were: Jose Angel Diaz, "Alberto," charged with supplying information to the Bucaramanga Fifth Brigade; and unnamed guerrilla who faked an ailment and later tried to escape from FARC; Romulo, Uriel, Salomon, Reinel, Ernesto, Norvey, Walter, Leon Vidal (known as Loco Vidal), and Carlos Enrique Alvarez, "Juan Alirio."

The Army confiscated a large number of FARC recruiting forms. It was later learned that following the 2 August combat in Peroles in which an Army corporal and two soldiers were killed besides rebels Omar, Ancizar, and Robinson, the Army found the recruiting forms. The application basically contains a number of questions which the FARC applicant must answer regarding his life. It also includes his clinical record and other required data, such as the numbers on his personal identification card, military card, passport and visa to travel abroad, and establishes the age limit for joining the FARC guerrilla forces. The age limit is between 15 and 30 for men and women.

FEBRES PLEDGES LAW, CONSTITUTION ENFORCEMENT

PA081739 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] President Leon Febres Cordero asserted in Quevedo yesterday that the members of the Supreme Court of Justice must be the best Ecuadoreans and the most illustrious jurists, because this is not political booty to fall into hands that are not absolutely clean to administer honest, straightforward justice for the Ecuadoran people.

He added that the country, its Constitution, laws, and institutions, are not to be played with and that standards have been created to be observed by all Ecuadoreans, especially those who have the responsibility of being models of correct behavior and propriety.

During a speech at a solemn session in Quevedo municipality on the occasion of its anniversary, Febres stressed that his government's actions will always be for the people's benefit and said: We have said this before, and we will repeat it: Our commitment is with the people, to whom we cling today, confirming our determination never to betray them.

After expressing his gratitude for the welcome and support he received during his electoral campaign, Febres said that the promises he made at that time have begun to be fulfilled. The word of an upright government is not a siren's song to deceive and outrage the people. The government is firmly determined to serve the people of Quevedo and their dearest and most genuine aspirations, he said. Febres stressed that his government's pledge of bread, housing, and employment for the Ecuadoran people has materialized in this coastal region. He also said that he will enforce the state's Constitution.

[Begin Febres recording] There will be bread kneaded by the work of those dedicated to serving our homeland despite the blind opposition of those who, playing with the nation's history, have belittled the Constitution, endangering our democracy and forcing the government to enforce the Constitution. [applause]

There will be no playing with Ecuador and its institutions. Laws have been created to be observed by all Ecuadoreans, especially those who must serve as examples of propriety. The best Ecuadoreans and the most illustrious jurists should make up the Supreme Court of Justic, because this organization cannot be political booty to fall into hands that are not absolutely clean to give the Ecuadoran people honest, straightforward justice. This government's actions will always be for the benefit of the people. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CRITCIZES APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES

PA051607 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero said this morning that the appointment of the justices of the Supreme Court of Justice is invalid, null, and void. Speaking to the members of the Ecuadoran Association of Radio Broadcasters, AER, Febres Cordero said that the appointment and swearing-in a few hours ago of the Supreme Court justices by the national congress, was unconstitutional.

President Febres Cordero said that he could not avoid intervening in this decision of the legislative branch, because it was a matter of great significance to the country. He said that he promised the people to keep them informed and that he will do so. He added that the executive branch cannot remain indifferent to the violation of the Constitution by a group of extremists who do not have the people's support, who are planning on seizing the state's institutions under the pretext that they are the majority.

We will not give in to their demands. We have tried to have a national reconciliation, but they have not responded, Febres Cordero said.

He also criticized the appointment of the new justices of the Supreme Court, whom he said are persons without any ethical values and who have pending cases with the law.

[Begin Febres Cordo recording] I cannot elude my duties and obligations to the Constitution. When I assumed the presidency I swore the respect and defend the Constitution and that is what I am going to do, because the nation depends on it to survive. Besides, the Ecuadorean people need a legal system that is effective to have peace and be creative.

I have denounced to the nation the existence of a plot by some members of congress, extremists without any popular support, who are planning to upset the democratic regime, to alter the people's sovereign will and to assault the state's institutions without any respect for the Constitution and the law, in order to establish a sectarian state and upset the scale of values on which the nation is founded.

They are not wasting any time in carrying out their treacherous objectives. They began by violating the constitution of the Republic in trying to interpret it as they please by a simple resolution, disregarding that the law is the law and that there are no two ways to interpret it.

They have violated the congress. All they care about is their objective, which fortunately, the people have discovered and understand very well, that the state's branches cannot and should not act in opposition to the Constitution and the law.

What should the executive branch do in view of this situation? Remain indifferent and let them get away with the violation to the Constitution? Become an accomplice to the violation of the Constitution? To permit a situation that is illegal while the people are suffering because of the immorality and incapacity of others? To permit the appointment of justices to the Supreme Court of persons who have serious charges to face because of their conduct and activities? The Ecuadorean people did not elect me for that. They will respect the Constitution. Every Ecuadorean's duty and obligation is to respect the Constitution, especially those who are in charge of drafting and passing laws.

They say that I do not have a majority in congress; but I have not surrendered to their ambitions and narrow mindedness. I am not going to give in to their insatiable hunger for power. When I say that I am not going to take a step backward, I am thinking of the thousands and thousands of Ecuadoreans who are opposed to corruption and chaos in the country. [end recording]

Dispute Continues

PA062323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Quito, 6 Oct (AFP) -- In a speech today in the city of Babahoyo, capital of the Province of Los Rios, 340 km south of Quito, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero warned that "he will not permit Ecuador's peace to be destroyed for any reason."

The 53-year-old president, who is affiliated with the Social Christian Party and who has governed since 10 August, is facing a serious political crisis as a result of confrontation with the legislative branch controlled by the opposition, which is made up of parties ranging from the center to the left.

Febres Cordero does not accept the appointments of the Supreme Court justices by the opposition majority in congress as valid, noting that it is unconstitutional.

He reacted to this situation by issuing an executive decree declaring that decrees, agreements, or any legislative resolutions that are not published in the official registry will be invalid. The Ecuadorean president, who has been in Guayaquil since Friday, today traveled 74 km northeast of this port to participate in the 120th anniversary of the founding of Los Rios Province.

At the solemn session of the municipal council, Febres Cordero recalled that his government was born "of the popular will" and received support from the people of that area. "Your support," he said, "cannot be absent at this hour in which the branches of the state are being pitted against one another in an irresponsible and equivocal desire to make sectarian hate prevail. This does nothing to improve the prevailing tragedy experienced by our people." Febres Cordero added that "Ecuadoreans have won peace and democracy at the cost of great sacrifice and renunciation." He added that he will not allow those who cannot see beyond their own extremism "to destroy the heritage that we have pledged to respect and to demand respect for."

Meanwhile, there is tense expectation over the future of the country in view of the complex situation created by recent developments at both the executive and the parliamentary level regarding the designation of the new Supreme Court justices.

Two supreme courts are defending their legality: One is headed by former Supreme Court President Carlos Pozo who claims that they are still holding posts. The other court, which was appointed by the parliament, is headed by Gustavo Medina who defends the constitutionality of the appointments.

The congress, which will travel to Guayaquil to pay tribute to that city which will celebrate the 166th anniversary of its political independence on Tuesday, will adjourn its regular sessions at that time. Next Monday, it will engage in two extraordinary sessions: one convoked by the chief of state and another to begin on Tuesday, 16 October, convoked by congress President Raul Baca Carbo.

Meanwhile, the president of the Confederation of Ecuadoran Workers (CTE), Edgar Ponce, charged that Febres Cordero's convoking of the extraordinary sessions of congress is a "political maneuver" that seeks to paralyze legislative functions to enable the executive branch "to assume powers in the administration of the Republic."

The press has reported on this complex situation and editorials urge the executive and legislative branches to reflect on the matter and seek a solution to this problem that is causing unrest in the nation.

Demonstrators Oppose Appointments

PA061555 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] At noon yesterday, a large number of citizens gathered in front of the Justice Palace, here in the capital, to express their disagreement and opposition to the 16 Justices appointed by the national congress to the Supreme Court of Justice. The demonstrators carried placards, almost all of which expressed opposition and questioned the validity of the selection of the Supreme Court justices.

Conflict Results in 2 Deaths

PA081636 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1506 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Quito, 8 Oct (EFE) -- Policemen today prevented the members of the Supreme Court of Justice who were appointed by the congress last week from entering the Palace of Justice.

On orders from the government ministry, the police permitted to enter the building. The newly-appointed justices met in the Palace of Congress. The government of Leon Febres Cordero, a Christian Socialist, rejected the appointments and today prevented their implementation.

This is a further episode in the ongoing serious confrontation between the conservative government and the congress, which is dominated by center leftists. As a consequence of this conflict, serious incidents occurred yesterday in Guayaquil, leaving two people dead and two injured.

Febres Criticized

PA070116 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2042 GMT 6 Oct 84

[By Jorge Aguirre]

[Excerpts] Quito, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Catholic bishops of Ecuador today appealed for reconciliation between the executive and legislative branches following yesterday's confrontation which has unleashed fears among opposition members about a presidential plot with the support of the military.

"Let confrontations that might have serious consequences for the country cease," Bishop Bernardino Echeverria, president of the Ecuadoran Episcopal Conference, stated at a press conference.

Information Minister Patricio Quevedo told newsmen last night that conservative President Leon Febres Cordero, who took office 2 months ago, would not do anything "to bring about an alteration in the existing judicial order."

His statement followed criticism of the opposition-controlled parliament by Febres Cordero, who termed its decision to replace all 16 members of the Supreme Court a violation of the Constitution.

Military sources said that Febres Cordero met with the military high command yesterday at Taura Air Base, the country's principal base. Opposition politicians said that they feared he might dissolve the parliament with the support of the Armed Forces.

Social Democratic leader Rodrigo Borja, who was defeated by Febres in last May's presidential elections, today accused him of violating the Constitution and said that congress will begin to take action to impeach the president.

"The executive is not a judge and the Supreme Court is independent whether or not Leon Febres Cordero likes it," Borja told newsmen. "Ecuadorean democracy has been threatened ever since Leon Febres Cordero was elected," he added.

The opposing Supreme Courts, one of which is upported by the President and the other by congress, each defended the legal validity of their positions in advertisements published today.

BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON EMERGENCY MEASURE, FOREIGN DEBT

PY051507 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Oct 84

[President Belaunde press conference on the evening of 4 October at Air Group 8 at Lima airport on return from 3-day visit to Chiclayo, Trujillo, and Piura -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] [Reporter] You had announced that on 6 October the suspension of the constitutional guarantees in the country would be lifted. What can you tell us about that?

[Belaunde] The emergency state decree expires on 6 October. Well, the government's intention is not to renew the decree for an additional term, except for the emergency zone in the center of the country.

[Reporter] Dr Bedoya and Dr Alva have started their elextoral campaign on television. Does this mean that the probable alliance will not come about?

[Belaunde] No, no, I do not think the alliance will be thwarted. We are talking about two candidates, each representing a force, and consequently they have the duty of keeping their forces alive and active. I do not think there is anything wrong in engaging in political activities now that we are 7 months away from elections.

[Reporter] Mr President, regarding the economic situation of our country, what is your point of view about Latin America's unification to jointly face the foreign debt problem?

[Belaunde] My position is very clear. We do not want to be either on the side of the bilateralists, or of the globalists, but in an intermediate, more realistic, and practical position, in which the solution to the current crisis may eventually be found by a measure that will be as far-reaching, important, timely, and original as the Good Neighbour policy was at its time in a political sense, or as the Marshall Plan was economically. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REESTABLISHES INDIVIDUAL GUARANTEES

PY052136 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today officially acknowledged that there is a [word indistinct] guerrilla front in the Andean and jungle areas of Huanuco Department, northeast of Lima. The government also reestablished individual guarantees suspended throughout the country in June. However, it is maintaining the state of emergency in the Andean Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac in the southeast and in Huancuco and part of San Martin Departments in the northeast.

BENAVIDES ANNOUNCES DEBT COVERED UNTIL DECEMBER

PY081405 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Economy Minister Jose Benavides interviewed by television Channel 5 correspondent Alejandro Herrero -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Herrero] Minister, the president has announced that the foreign banks have loaned Peru $100 million. How will this money be used?

[Benavides] These $100 million are the last portion of a $450-million loan that we had obtained some time ago. The banks had been withholding this last portion since July.

We have finally obtained this money which together with another sum, not as large as $100 million, will serve to fully update our foreign commitments, especially in the commercial field. With this payment Peru will fully update its foreign debt with international financial enterprises, foreign governments, and the international banking sector. In other words, we will cover our foreign debts up to 5 December and recover our good name, which had deteriorated recently since we had to postpone our payments for the past 60 days.

[Herrero] In other words, this money goes out of the country as soon as it comes in?

[Benavides] This money will be used to cover somewhat overdue debts.

[Herrero] What importance was the president's participation in these negotiations?

[Benavides] Well, I think that his presence was very important. These negotiations had been carried out at the technical level since June and we are always running into problems. I think that the president's presence in Washington was decisive in these negotiations, which I had hoped to conclude and with God's help have managed to do so. Since my arrival in Washington a seek ago we held intensive work meeting with the IMF; we held four very intense meetings with financial organizations such as the IDB, which always listens to us with great interest, and with the World Bank.

TV SHOWS FIRST SHOTS OF TERRORISTS IN ACTION

PY081647 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 6 Oct 84

[By Hugo Levano]

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP) -- The first pictures ever seen of Shining Path guerrillas in action were exclusively broadcast by Lima television Channel 2 last night. The TV station broadcast a film produced by one of its journalists and cameramen who were in the San Francisco area, in the jungle north of Ayacucho Department, on 2 October.

A group of terrorists, all of them very young and wearing ski masks were seen here for the first time chanting slogans referring to the subversive war that they unleashed in this zone 4 years ago.

Long live President Gonzalo, long live the poor peasants, and down with the bourgeoisie are some of the slogans that could be understood from the shouts of the terrorists in a ixture of Quechua and Spanish.

Gonzalo is the nom de guerre by Abimael Guzman, the university professor who is the founder and leader of Shining Path. The terrorist have proclaimed him president of a government allegedly formed underground.

According to the journalist, she and the cameraman were covering the San Francisco-Ayacucho highway the evening of 2 October in a van.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY060158 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The upcoming elections, scheduled for November after 11 years of de facto regimes, will be surrounded with every guarantee customary in our country, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Alberto Maeso said, speaking to the 39th UN General Assembly. In his speech, Maeso outlined the general guidelines of the administration which will step down in March 1985 after a long and difficult process of readying Uruguay for elections, which will be held amid guarantees customary in Uruguay. Maeso emphasized: The Uruguayans endured the terrorist onslaught with stoiscism and dignity.

He went on to convey Uruguay's firmest support for the efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America, whose situation awakens concern. He lamented the fact that there are still colonialist situations, that discriminatory policies are still being applied, and that self-determination is being thwarted. In keeping with its unwavering tradition, Uruguay feels that multilateral legal mechanisms are the best means for [word indistinct] and strengthening of human rights in the world, Maeso said. He went on to urge scrupulous respect for the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, and peaceful resolution of conflicts, laying special emphasis on the need for absolute respect for the principle of nonintervention.

BLANCO PARTY CANDIDATE ON BANKS, AGRARIAN REFORM

PY050224 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The presidential candidate for the majority faction of the Blanco Party, Alberto Saenz de Zumaran, today explained his stand on the nationalization of the banks and the agrarian reform. On the platform his party is about to release, Saenz de Zumaran said that the platform will contain a letter signed by himself and his running mate, Gonzalo Aguirre, outlining political, economic, social, and organizational plans. He explained that if the Blanco Party wins the elections, private banks will not be allowed to handle domestic savings, grant loans to the productive sectors, or operate with current accounts and checks. These banks will finance imports and exports only if the Central Bank expressly authorizes them to do so. As for agrarian reform, Saenz de Zumaran said that real estate holdings will be limited to 2,500 hectares and that all ranches and farms larger than that will be subject to heavy taxation. The government program of the Blanco Party was discussed in the course of a lengthy meeting held today at a restaurant in Playa Ramirez and it will be officially released tomorrow through the party mouthpiece LA DEMOCRACIA.

MILITARY OFFICERS SENTENCED FOR OPPOSING REGIME

PY051401 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Oct (EFE) -- Four Uruguayan military officers, who were imprisoned for their opposition to the 1973 military coup, received sentences today ranging from 10 to 17 years. The officers involved are Colonel Pedro Montaner, Colonel Pedro Aguerre, Major Juan Antonio Rodriguez, and Major Guillermo Castelgrande. But Captains Carlos Caban and Carmelo Lopez will soon be released. Lieutenant Colonel Ariel Gerona and Major Walter Maceiras are still in prison awaiting a final court decision, while Major Jaime Igorra is awaiting a Supreme Court decision regarding his case, and Major Carlos Dutra is awaiting an appellate court decision on his case. According to unofficial military reports supplied to EFE, 24 military officers who opposed the coup d'etat that brought to power the present Uruguayan Government are still in prison.

MORALES TERMS MEETING WITH SHULTZ 'FRUITFUL'

PA070235 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington. Afterward, Morales Paul stated that the meeting had been cordial and that they had exchanged views on a number of topics. The foreign minister said that the meeting was fruitful and that they discussed important aspects of U.S.-Venezuelan relations. I am satisfied with Shultz' response to our ideas, Morales said, adding that they discussed the Contadora Group's peace efforts, focusing on the upcoming stages to reach agreeemnt on the observation presented by the Central American nations.

MORALES MEETS GUYANESE COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

PA051523 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] New York, 4 Oct (AFP) -- For the first time in 3 years, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul and Guyanese Foreign Minister Rasleigh Jackson met today at the United Nations in what is considered an important phase in the relations between the two countries. "We have held a frank and open dialogue, without duplicity... within a positive ambiance", Morales said upon concluding the interview, which lasted 20 minutes and during which they discussed several bilateral topics, including their dispute on the vast territory west of the Esequibo River. The Venezuelan foreign minister described the meeting as a positive first step to create the necessary conditions for establishing good relations between the two countries. "We held the meeting without any pressure," Morales Paul stated, visibly pleased.

Minister Jackson yesterday asserted his pleasure, during his speech at the UN General Assembly, for the positive signs that Guyana has been perceiving from Caracas since early this year.

The Venezuelan foreign minister rejected the possibility of "surprises" in the near future regarding relations between Caracas and Georgetown; even though he said it is "exaggerated" to say that there has been some "progress" in the talks, he admitted that the current ambiance between the two nations is "very positive". Asked if he will meet with Jackson again, Morales said there are no plans for another meeting, adding that the two Foreign Ministries "will continue with their contacts".

Regarding Esequibo, the two countries admitted that "the problem is being handled by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar", who has entrusted the matter to Ecuadoran Diego Cordovez, one of his closest collaborators.

Asked about Venezuela's eventual return to the Nonaligned Movement, which Guyana opposed in the past, Morales said "it is an idea with much future promise" but warned that this will not be in the near future. "However, we cannot discard it, either," he asserted. Morales avoided specifying what was discussed with his Colombian counterpart, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, with whom he has been meeting with in the past few days within the framework of Contadora, and with whom he discussed the maritime limits. The same attitude was adopted by Ramirez Ocampo, who told AFP that "we have discussed many things" with Morales, but did not specify which topics.

Regarding Guyana, apparently the method chosen will be a first phase to improve relations through specific actions, such as "agreements on fishing activities or the exploitation of bauxite," Morales explained.

DE LA MADRID SEEKS GREATER ACCESS TO U.S. MARKETS

FL051756 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1655 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- A better economic understanding with the United States is of great importance to Mexico because it would encourage commerce, bilateral trade, and investments. President Miguel de la Madrid made the preceding statement in the most important part of the message he sent to the public and private sectors of the United States that are meeting today with national representatives in the plenum of the 10th annual assembly of the Mexican-U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in Washington.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce, Ernesto Rubio del Cueto, will read the chief executive's message, which says that relations with the United States, based on dignity and mutual respect, have increased the undeniable economic interdependence of the two nations. The message says that this independence is not viewed as being imposed by international market forces but rather as a necessity based on the mutual knowledge and understanding of the two nations, the latter of which is a bulwark of the bilateral trade between the two nations. The document says that the United States must understand that greater and better access of Mexican products to U.S. markets will increase Mexico's ability to import and will provide additional incentives to international investors who desire to make investments in our country. The message of the chief executive says it is within this spirit that it should be understood that for our national products to have access to the world's most important market will represent a considerable reinforcement of our ability to buy from them and provide additional incentives for foreign investors who want to bring capital into Mexico and establish themselves here.

OFFICIALS TO VISIT WORLD FINANCE CENTERS

FL082258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2212 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Officials from Mexico's Finance Ministry today began a tour to several countries around the world to present the country's economic situation and future and to explain Mexico's foreign debt restructuring package. Jose Angel Gurria, director general of public credit, will head one of the missions, and will meet with bankers in Paris, Frankfurt, Madrid, and Toronto. The other mission will be presided over by Enrique Castro, director of foreign financing, and he will travel to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and five U.S. financial centers -- New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, and Miami. When necessary, the Finance Ministry representatives will individually visit the principal banks of each city and local financial officials.

PRI CANDIDATE SELECTION MARRED BY VIOLENCE

WA091100 [Editorial Report] The issues of Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish for 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 September carry reports of protests and violence by State of Mexico members of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) over what they consider undemocratic party candidate selection procedures for some of the state's 121 town mayoral seats for which elections will be held on either 11 November or 2 December. The most dramatic instances of dissent reported are as follows:

The 22 September issue (pp 5 A, 33 A) reports attacks against PRI offices in several municipalities, including the throwing of Molotov cocktails at the PRI office building in Coacalco. The 23 September issue (pp 5 A, 31 A) says that, at the conclusion of several party conventions, angry party members seized town halls in Zumpango, Tenango del Valle, and Hueypoxtla. A "Political Fronts" column report of 24 September (pp 4 A, 38 A) states that among the town halls and PRI offices continuing to be occupied by disgruntled members are those of Zumpango, Hueypoxtla, Chimalhuacan, Tenango del Valle, Valle de Bravo, Cuautilan Izcalli, and Los Reyes La Paz.

A 25 September EXCELSIOR report (pp 5 A, 31 A) indicates that as of the previous evening nine town halls were occupied, those of Zumpango, Hueypoxtla, Calimaya, Villa Victoria, Temoaya, Ocoyoacac, Almoloya de Juarez, Xonacatlan, and Villa Cuauhtemoc. An article of the following day (pp 4 A, 28 A) that reports that acknowledgment by PRI State of Mexico Secretary General Hector Luna Camacho that more than 10 mayoral candidacies will be reviewed, also notes that dissident PRI members are still in control of the two halls of Zumpango, Hueypoxtla, Calimaya, and Tenango del Valle but that the occupied town halls of Almoloya de Juarez, Ocoyoacac, San Mateo Atenco, and Temazcalapa had been vacated once the protestors had been given assurances that the nomination to which they objected would be reconsidered.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA RESTATES INVASION CHARGE

PA052328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua [JGRN], has charged that "everthing indicates that there will be a resurgence of the military aggression in mid-October" against the Sandinist revolution. In a statement to the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, the Sanidnist commander said: "It is expected that there will be massive attacks from the northern zone, where former National Guard forces are active, and also from Costa Rican territory." The JGRN coordinator charged last Tuesday before the UN General Assembly that the United States plans to invade Nicaragua on 15 October. Official U.S. sources denied the charge.

According to Ortega, the United States is attempting to open a warfront in the region of Rivas on the Costa Rican border aimed at causing a rift between the governments of Managua and San Jose. Ortega said that such an estrangement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica would allow the United States "to find a way to become directly involved militarily in the confrontation."

The situation that the Reagan administration is trying to create in Costa Rica, Ortega told EL DIA, "does not rule out the participation of Honduras, because the United States has occupied its territory, which would serve to give support, in this case to the action that would begin from the south."

The Sandinist commander warned that the consequences of a war in the Central American region "would be grave," as it would be very difficult for that conflict "to be limited or confined within the geographic territory of Nicaragua."

"The war," he noted, "would provoke a regional reaction and would not be limited to the matter of the revolution and the process of Nicaragua, but would have a revolutionary response throughout the Central American region." Ortega insisted that should an invasion occur and a war break out in the Central American region, it would give rise to a "very violent, long conflict and not merely a local war to oust the invaders from Nicaragua."

The Sandinist commander reiterated his country's support for the Contadora Group's peace document and noted that the United States has begun to sabotage the peace-keeping plan.

That Mexican Chamber of Deputies, with the abstention of the congressmen of two right-wing parties, voiced its rejection today of any attempt to invade Nicaragua. The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, People's Socialist Party, and the Socialist Worker's Party, supported by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, exhorted the Mexican people "to maintain an alert awareness of the dangers that threaten coexistence and peace in Central America."

In his interview with EL DIA, Ortega stated that either the Contadora peace plan or war must be accepted in Central America.

Costa Rica Rejects Accusation

FL051324 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Costa Rican Embassy in Mexico has reported that the Government of Costa Rica today asked the Contadora Group to confirm that the Costa Rican border area is not being used to attack Nicaragua. Manuel Emilio Morales, Costa Rican charge d'affaires in Mexico, says his country roundly and absolutely rejects the statements made at the United Nations by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, that the invasion of Nicaragua will be launched from Costa Rica.

According to a report published this afternoon in the Mexico City newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, Morales said it is his opinion that statements like Ortega's, far from helping the extraordinary efforts of the Contadora Group in favor of the pacification of Central America, constitute a divisive unit at the very moment in which there is a possibility of an historic peace agreement for the area. The charge d'affaires added that Costa Rica has always shown its respect for the political system of the sister Republic of Nicaragua. He stressed the fact that Costa Rica is mainly interested in a peaceful negotiated solution to the crisis in the area and is not interested in any type of dispute with our neighbors to the north. Morales said that Costa Rica has manifested its support for the Contadora peace document. He denied as inaccurate the statements made regarding U.S. pressure on Costa Rica to reject this peace document. Costa Rica, he said, maintains a sovereign foreign policy that reflects only true national interest.

EL SALVADOR'S FDR ON DIALOGUE WITH DUARTE

FL090058 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has said here today that President Napoleon Duarte's proposal for dialogue should be more specific in its practical and political aspects to demonstrate that the statements were not just words. In a speech this morning at the UN General Assembly, Duarte had invited Salvadoran guerrillas to a meeting on 15 October at La Palma, Chalatenango Province, with the international press as witnesses.

The FDR, through Salvador Samayoa, its militant representative here, said that the first condition imposed to show the seriousness of Duarte's proposal would be for Duarte to send an intermediary to discuss practical questions with the FDR, because the organization is willing to discuss matters in a positive and constructive manner, if these are formally extended. In the opinion of Samayoa, who is a member of the FDR's directorate, President Duarte's proposal was extended because of four occurences which have taken place: the deterioration of Duarte's credibility internatinally due to his refusal to hold a dialogue; pressure by internal forces in favor of a dialogue; the inability of the new government during its first 4 months in power to curb the (?fighting); and the fact that 15 October coincides with the signing of the Contadora peace plan by the Central American nations. He added that what was new in the proposition was that it alluded to El Salvador's central problem, namely peace, and it would have to be seen whether this means that talks on war and peace would be initiated, which would be an advance, becuase on other occasions the subject had never been mentioned. Samayoa said that both the FDR and the FMLN will issue a statement when they receive a concrete proposal from Duarte, and that at the moment they did not know whether Duarte was speaking of a single conversation or the start of negotiations.

Meanwhile, in El Salvador, the dialogue proposal for guerrillas to discuss conditions for being included in the electoral process, which was included in Duarte's proposal, was supported by the Christian Democrat Party, the private sector, and several labor unions.

FOREIGN MINISTER ORTEGA RESIGNS POST

PA071354 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] In a letter to Panamanian President Jorge Illueca, current Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega has announced his determination to resign his post as of 11 October. This is Ortega's letter:

Your Excellency
Dr Jorge Illueca
President of the Republic
Presidential Palace
Mr President:

This is to inform you of my determination to resign the post of Panamanian foreign minister for which I was appointed during this government's final stage ending 11 October.

My resignation wil be effective 11 October 1984.
Yours very truly,
Oyden Ortega Duran
ID 8-126-900

PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO APPOINT, REMOVE OFFICIALS

PA051735 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Oct 84 p 1A

[Text] In yesterday's session, the National Legislative Council approved, in a second debate, a bill that empowers the president of the Republic to appoint and remove at his own will all the directors of autonomous and semi-autonomous agencies of the country. The period of the terms in office for these directors will end at the same time the presidential term ends. The bill, which is now a law, was rejected by legislators Arnulfo Escalona and Nestor Gutierrez during the first debate.

ECUADORAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR INAUGURATION

PA071906 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Marcel Laniado, Ecuadoran minister of agriculture and livestock, has pointed out his country's contribution to the development of Panama's banking center. The minister arrived in Panama City to attend the inauguration of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta and christen the building of the Pacific Bank [Banco del Pacifico] of whose board of directors he is president.

Laniado stressed the role of the Ecuadoran bank in Panama and said that his country has developed its agricultural and livestock sector very well.

COSTA RICA

MONGE DENIES ORTEGA'S INVASION PLAN CHARGES

PA060106 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has discounted Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega's statement that an invasion against Nicaragua is being prepared in Costa Rican territory. Monge said:

"The Sandinists know there is nothing in Costa Rica threatening Nicaragua." Monge said this this during a short meeting with the media to reject Ortega's statements. Commander Ortega said in a speech at the UN General Assembly that the United States has installed "an impressive military apparatus" in Honduran and Costa Rican territories bordering Nicaragua and is preparing to invade his country on 15 October. The Nicaraguan ruler said that "thousands of mercenaries are operating as a veritable army from military bases in Honduras and Costa Rica, and these operations are being directed and coordinated from U.S. military bases in Panamanian territory." The Costa Rican president said that Daniel Ortega is attempting to weaken the acknowledgment Costa Rica received from the international community during the conference of European, Central American, and Contadora Group foreign ministers, which was held in this capital last week. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, meanwhile, said that the charges by Daniel Ortega "are unfounded" but noted that it is possible that the mixed prevention and supervision commission could meet Monday in San Jose to analyze these charges. This commission, which was created last 15 May by the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with the sponsorship of the Contadora Group, would count on the participation of observers from that pacification group, which is composed of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

After meeting in this capital, the commission will visit the places "where the Sandinists claim that armed opposition groups are being concentrated to invade Nicaragua," the foreign minister said. He added:

"No invasion against Nicaragua is being prepared from Costa Rica, and we want the mixed commission to verify this fact anywhere the Nicaraguan Government indicates." The Costa Rican foreign minister said that his government "will not lend its territory to any force, of any nationality, to invade a neighbor country."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA051902 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1337 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has condemned the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in Quito, Ecuador, by a group of members of the self-styled "Alfaro Lives," group. Four members of this group, which follow "the ideals of social democratization" of Eloy Alfaro, liberal leader and former Ecuadoran president who ruled the country in the early 1900's, occupied the Costa Rican Embassy for 30 minutes on Wednesday. The government also "strongly" rejected the actions which the South American group attributed to the Costa Rican Government. According to it, one of its members was captured in San Jose and returned to Ecuador. The members of the "Al faro Lives," group claim that Companera Rosa Mireya Cardenas Hernandez was arrested by Costa Rican officials and that, "after being tortured, was sent back to her country." The government headed by Luis Alberto Monge has denied this.

The official version is that Cardenas Hernandez, "exercising her own right," asked to be sent back to her country of origin. This, the statement, "is confirmed by remarks she made to the Human Rights Office on 24 August."

In conclusion, after deploring "these condemnable acts of violence," the Foreign Ministry "reiterates that the Costa Rican Government respects human rights and abides by international law." The members of the group who occupied the Costa Rican Embassy in Quito painted slogans on the wall and left pamphlets addressed to "the parties and the people" of Ecuador, urging them to form a political, social, union, and labor "opposition front" against the current administration.

Further Report

PA060207 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Justice Minister Hugo Alfonso Munoz Quesada today reiterated to the press that there are no political prisoners in Costa Rica and that the country has not returned foreign fugitive political prisoners to their countries. The statement was made in response to rumors circulating after the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in Quito, Ecuador. A cell of the "Alfaro Lives" antisubversion group staged the takeover on Wednesday to protest the alleged deportation from Costa Rica of Rosa Mireya Cardenas, presumed leader of that group. The minister said:

[Begin Munoz Quesada recording] There are no political prisoners in Costa Rica. The controversy surrounding the extradition of the Ecuadoran woman came after she committed a transgression. She requested permission to return to Ecuador and submitted a sworn statement to that effect before the human rights legal office, which testifies to her voluntary departure for Ecuador. This action does not constitute an expulsion or extradition of a person with political problems. She asked of her own will to be returned to her country. [end recording]

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO ESTABLISH EEC OFFICE

PA081329 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 30 Sep 84 p 4A

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and EEC Commissioner Edgard Pisani signed an agreement yesterday to establish an EEC office in San Jose. The document was signed shortly before the beginning of the press conference at which the communique summarizing results of the meeting of the 21 European and Latin American foreign ministers that took place at the Cariari Hotel was read. The EEC has a permanent office in Latin America headquartered in Caracas, Venezuela.

The opening of a San Jose office will involve the EEC more directly with Central America, particularly regarding development programs it is sponsoring in the region, it was reported.

The agreement stipulates that the Costa Rican Government will grant legal status to and recognize the European Community mission. Therefore, the community will be able to acquire obligations, own real estate and property, conduct legal business, and claim rights in accordance with Costa Rican law. The agreement also specifies that foreign officials accredited to work at the San Jose office will enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.

MORA VALVERDE CRITICIZES MONGE, UNITED FRUIT

PA052318 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 p 2

[Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Costa Rican Peoples Party, editorial: "Our Position"]

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican people are gradually sinking into a state of veritable desperation. Hunger increases every day, and the government, its hands tied by its international commitments to the IMF, can do nothing more than increase the hunger with its policy of taxes that implacably affect the people's food intake and of tolerance toward the maneuvers of large-scale local and foreign profiteers. President Monge is undoubtedly aware of the seriousness of the situation. He surely realizes that unless things change we will soon be caught up in a social tempest of unpredictable consequences, but he does not dare face up to the large-scale vested interests that surround and pressure him. He is more afraid of the howls coming from the cave where the potentates reside than of the increasingly loud cries for justice heard from the field in which the working class is suffering and struggling.

The most reactionary sectors of our capitalist classes, simultaneously with the direct spokesmen of imperialism in our country, criticize and threaten President Monge with increasing strength, because he cannot make up his mind to convert the liberal democratic regime that still rules us into an openly fascist regime. The chambers of commerce frequently publish entire pages to this effect, and editorials and columns along these lines appear every day in our major bourgeois newspapers. To give the appearance of legality to their demands, they allege that a power vacuum has developed in our country and that President Monge is "a weak man who yields to the communists." They protest every time the government resolves a conflict with the people by means of dialogue. They openly yearn for tear gas canisters and repressive rifles to be seen in the streets of San Jose.

The United Fruit Company, without thinking twice, has begun to play its role alongside the local oligarchy. The banana strike in the south is serving as a pretext for the company to carry out a gigantic, provocatory operation. It is an audacious challenge to Costa Rica's entire working class. It has announced that, effective 1 October, 720 banana workers will be sentenced to die of hunger for the crime of having participated in a strike to demand better wages. The company has also announced that it is prepared to use every means at its disposal to bring about the dissolution of the Union of Golfito Workers. Moreover, the company has made another, equally scandalous announcement: it is going to file suit for millions of dollars against the union as compensation for the losses suffered by the poor little company. It bases this on arguments that are patently unjust and at times false.

The United Fruit Company has taken away the best resources of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and converted them into dollars. These resources, which really belong to our people, are today part of the huge capital of that monopoly, regardless of whatever name it uses in the world. Since 1980 the dollars it has taken from our soil have been multiplied by the devaluation of the colon. However, it continues to pay in colones while accumulating dollars. What moral force, not to mention legal basis, can this company have for refusing to improve the workers' wages and for seeking to have a labor union pay an indemnity for damages that did not truly take place? No. With the strike over, painfully for the company, the provocation continues. The company, its advisers, and their accomplices know that this new crime cannot be tolerated without due protest from the Costa Rican working class and people. That is why they keep pressuring President Monge to decide to take the path of fascism.

The U.S. imperialists need to have social violence erupt in Costa Rica. They need to have Costa Rica become a zone of operations against Nicaragua. The peace force that is going to occupy us is ready. We know it, and I have reason to state that the government knows it also. We must make the necessary efforts to see that Costa Rica's peace and sovereignty are not disrupted. However, that does not mean that we should be prepared to sit with our arms folded while a foreign monopoly, in complicity with a stupid and unscrupulous oligarchy, tramples the rights of our working class.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOA STATION CONTROVERSY

Threat to Country

PA060249 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] To the naive and gullible persons who still think that Luis Alberto Monge's government is resisting the aggressive U.S. policies in Central America, a recently signed agreement allowing the installation of a powerful Voice of America (VOA) radio repeater is unmistakable evidence of the government's subservience to Reagan's policies, since the station is basically intended for acts of airwave aggression against Nicaragua.

Since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution the U.S. Government has sought, even more insistenly during the Reagan administration, to use our territory to that end. That was the framework for the so-called "airwave sovereignty" issue raised by Information Minister Armando Vargas. For that same purpose a group of U.S. experts arrived here in 1983 and recommended the installation of a powerful radio station in the northern zone. President Monge broached the subject with President Reagan, who immediately showed interest in Monge's request and decided to supply the money to put the station on the air. Recently, the VOA and a private local company, which will serve as front for the VOA, signed an agreement for the station to open by early next year. Gonzalo Facio, Rodrigo Fournier, Guido Fernandez, Lilia de Berrocal, Rodrigo Madrigal, and other well-known local media businessmen agreed to serve as figureheads for the U.S. plans so as to allow the VOA to operate "legally" in the country. Thus, the Costa Rican Information and Culture Association [Associacion Costarricense de Informacion y Cultura -- ACIC], was formed to appear as the nominal owner of the radio station, when in fact it will function as a VOA repeater, since it will cede at least 60 percent of its daily programming time to that U.S. station.

The agreement between the parties involved was signed at Monge's private residence, and Yankee Ambassador Curtin Winsor Jr participated actively in the process.

The weekly UNIVERSIDAD has published a series of articles on the subject, denouncing the radio station as illegal, because it violates regulations banning foreigners from controlling radio frequencies and detailing the dangers that the establishment of an instrument of aggression such as the VOA poses to our national territory. Ambassador Winsor, acting as if he owned the country, has attacked the views of the weekly. Winsor recently told an international news agency that if UNIVERSIDAD continued opposing the San Carlos radio station he would soon publish a supplement dedicated to youth to crush the university weekly.

The facts reveal the Yankee policeman has kept his word. In the LA NACION issue of Sunday, 23 September, there is a full page announcement of an upcoming special supplement of that paper called JUVENTUD. Winsor made good on his threats, and LA NACION followed orders to place itself at the service of the Yankee embassy.

Meanwhile, the fact that the U.S. Embassy itself, and not its Costa Rican figureheads who would supposedly run the radio station, is putting ads in the paper to offer jobs to persons who qualify to work for the VOA transmitter has attracted a great deal of attention.

People of all sectors, including deputies and university-trained professionals, have voiced their concern over the installation in the country of a radio station basically aimed at attacking Nicaragua. They have clearly seen that the so-called ACIC is simply a front to allow the VOA to function freely in the country. On the other hand, it has served to recall the incident over the Radio Noticias del Consinente station which operated here several years ago. The government closed it under pressure from South American military dictatorships which alleged that the radio station constantly attacked their governments and the situation prevailing in those countries.

Radio Noticias operated legally in the country. However, Rodrigo Carazo closed it. As concerned persons have stated, we now have a radio station clearly aimed at committing acts of aggression against a country which borders with Costa Rica: Nicaragua. For that reason it poses a great threat to our country. At the Legislative Assembly, deputies representing various factions feel that Congress must intervene to prevent the frequency from being used in accordance with the contract signed in August.

Station Defended

PA062359 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Oct 84 p 14 A

[Editorial: "A Sovereign Decision"]

[Text] The establishment of a privately-owned cultural and informative radio station has been attacked by the extreme left on the basis of two allegations: that it will give some of its broadcast time to the VOA, that is, to a foreign government; and that this might lead to a propaganda war with Nicaragua that could endanger Costa Rica's neutrality.

Both allegations are groundless. The law states that all media must be owned by Costa Ricans, but not that the the material published or aired must be exclusively national in origin. As part of their news or editorial features or as entertainment, all of the country's communications media, including those of a communist persuasion, offer material produced abroad. This is the case with the press, radio and television stations. and magazines. Were this not true, they would be hard pressed to survive as information media. To satisfy a large part of their need for information and for entertainment purposes, the media depend on news provided by foreign agencies. Moreover, the speed, intensity, and diversity of modern communications make it necessary for all media to devote a good deal of their publishable space or broadcast time to information gathered in other countries.

In the case of the VOA, many media traditionally give some of their broadcast time to its transmissions because of the good quality and objectivity. Furthermore, it should not be assumed that the new station will leave decisions about the nature and orientation of its broadcasts entirely in the VOA's hands. The Costa Ricans directing the station will be responsible for the programs' compliance with the laws and with the best possible interpretation of the national interest. We see no reason to doubt that they can do this.

If a propaganda or psychological war is currently under way with Nicaragua, the Sandinists themselves began it a long time ago without any provocation from Costa Rica, merely because they dislike or have contempt for our regime.

Giving the Costa Rican public, especially those who live in the northern part of the country and in Guanacaste, other options for information, commentaries, and newscasts is not only an exercise of our legitimate right to defend ourselves, but also an obligation of Costa Rican journalists and press. Even if these messages can be heard on the other side of the border, neither the nine commanders nor those in Costa Rica who endorse and support them have cause for concern since the messages can be neither belligerent nor aggressive. The Sandinist radio and television system has increased the power and the efficacy of its transmissions thanks to contributions from the GDR and the professional contribution of Cuban technicians. So who can be surprised if Costa Ricans interested in recovering our sovereignty over our air waves resort to the U.S. Government in search of support? The only ones who seem to be surprised are the comrades or their ringleaders, whose dialectic has erased forever the very obvious truth that what is good for the goose is also good for the gander.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

PA080215 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte departed for New York today. He was seen off at the Ilopango Military Base by cabinet members, members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, and symphatizers of the Christian Democratic Party. President Duarte will speak before the 39th UN General Assembly tomorrow. Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio left for the United States 2 days ago. Duarte will only be accompanied by Roberto Meza, a member of the Central Elections Council during the past elections. According to government spokesmen, President Duarte's position at the United Nations will be firm and clear. He will define El Salvador's foreign policy at the international level, particularly in relation to the Contadora Group Document, which according to the proposal that Duarte will make before the United Nations, requires modifications.

Speech Previewed

PA062210 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Oct 84 pp 5, 54

[Text] "In his speech to the United Nations, President Duarte will stress our good-will toward efforts to achieve peace in El Salvador and Central America through the democratic paths in which he firmly believes." Acting Foreign Minister Dr Ricardo Acevedo Peralta made this statement to LA PRENSA GRAFICA yesterday. He added that the Salvadoran president will also stress the support that Central America needs "to accelerate its democratization process. He will also underscore the need of our people, our country, and the entire region to receive more economic aid to promote progress and social justice, which are the bases of a genuine democratic process." Dr Acevedo Paralta added that in his speech President Duarte will call for support for the Contadora Group's negotiating process.

"President Duarte and the Foreign Ministry have always believed in the intrinsic value of this effort to achieve peace and therefore feel that this initiative deserves the support of El Salvador. To be sure, any intiative that promotes peace and democracy deserves the support of any people and government that like ours, has demonstrated that it believes in these principles," the official added.

"However," he added, "as President Duarte has said, peace, democracy, and justice deserve to be treated in accordance with the enormous importance they have for different peoples. This should go beyond mere pragmatic statements and lyrical expressions. On the contrary, the obligations established in a treaty seeking to guarantee peace and democracy should by necessity be binding, trustworthy, controllable, and verifiable," the acting foreign minister said. Finally, Dr Acevedo Peralta announced that the delegation that will attend the 39th regular UN session in New York includes the following people: President Duarte, Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, Roberto Meza Delgado [nor further identified], and other military attaches.

DUARTE INVITES FMLN GUERRILLAS TO PEACE TALKS

PA082026 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] President Duarte has invited the FMLN guerrillas to a dialogue on 15 October in the town of La Palma, 82 km north of San Salvador. He made the offer this morning in his speech at the 39th UN session. Addressing a UN plenary meeting, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said:

[Begin Duarte recording] Nothing could be more appropriate, Mr President, than for me to take advantage of my presence at this forum to extend, before the peoples of the world, a peace proposal that could return to my people social harmony and security for all Salvadorans, without distinction of political or ideological positions. I make this offer within the framework of the Salvadoran Constitution, which has established a system of democracy and political pluralism to allow the most diverse ideologies to exist side by side.

Undoubtedly, this proposal and its acceptance by all sectors, both those who oppose my government within the constitutional system and those who fight it by violent means requires a change in mentality in which hatred can be replaced by understanding and tolerance because, after all, the peace that is manifested outwardly is nothing more than the result of an individual and social state of mind that rejects aggression and all forms of violence and promotes dialogue and a domestic political will that is expressed at the polls.

It is natural that those who have so far seen weapons and violence as their only way of obtaining political room for themselves should doubt the existence of an environment in which they will be able to express their own thoughts without exposing themselves to reprisals from their adversaries. However, I am here to say to them, to vow that as president of the Republic and commanding general of the Armed Forces, I am in a position to enforce the policies that, within the constitutional system, will permit them to give up a position that has historically been rejected within the context of the Salvadoran people's political evolution.

To this end, and apart from the fact that in time I will propose to the Legislative Assembly a general amnesty for political crimes, we are applying controls to prevent all abuses of authority and eliminating all the methods of repression that have existed in our fatherland's history and that have been partially the cause of an unwarranted rebellion.

This means, Mr President, that I am offering security and political room within the pluralist and constitutional democratic system that my government advocates.

As part of that effort, I invite the leaders of the guerrilla movement who are in the mountains to attend, without weapons, with the Episcopal Conference as witness, and with the world press in attendance, a meeting in the town of La Palma, Chalatenango Department, at 1000 on 15 October, the anniversary of the 1979 insurrectional movement, so that we can discuss in detail the scope of this proposal for the purpose of incorporating them into the democratic process and preparing for the next popular consultation in a climate of freedom. I am certain that our people, tired of so much violence, will receive this proposal as a signal of hope that has come from their legitimate government.

Mr President, Mssrs Members of the UN Assembly, thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

MILITARY TRAINING CENTER MAY BE ESTABLISHED

PA062204 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte stated recently that a military training center may be established in La Union Department if the Honduran Government remains firm in its decision not to train Salvadoran troops in that country. Colonel Napoleon Calito, commander of San Francisco Gotera's military command in Morazan Department, also did not rule out that possibility.

[Begin Calito recording] If the military training in Honduras is stopped, it must be set up elsewhere. Someone has suggested, and this is only a suggestion, that the most appropriate area would be La Union. However, a final decision has not been reached on this matter. [end recording]

Col Calito added that if the training center is established in La Union it will not be under his command. The colonel also discussed the counterinsurgency operations that are currently taking place in Morazan.

[Begin Calito recording] We are not operating in northern Morazan because we have been deploying personnel in other areas. Moreover, although we know terrorists are concentrated in the northern section of the department, their numbers are few. [end recording]

Calito also reported that a large-scale search and combing operation has concluded in northern Corinto without any major results. The establishment of a military training center in La Union is still considered only a possibility in the event that an agreement is not reached in the talks between Honduras and El Salvador on the training of Salvadorans at the Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREMI].

VICE PRESIDENT TO RESIGN AS INTERIOR MINISTER

PA081530 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] High-level government and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] sources have reported that Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount will resign his post as interior minister. The sources have said that Castillo's resignation will be effective as soon as President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is in the United States attending the UN General Assembly session, returns to the country. PDC sources have indicated that Castillo's resignation is primarily for health reasons. He will, however, remain in his post as vice president.

VIDES CASANOVA DENIES AIR FORCE USING NAPALM

PA080434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2113 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- El Salvador has napalm bombs in stock but has not used them and its planes are not equipped to carry them, Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova told the press today. The Air Force has approximately 25 such bombs, "but as far as I know they have never been used and the planes are not even equipped to carry or drop them," Vides Casanova said after seeing off President Jose Napoleon Duarte as he left for the United Nations. The archbishop of San Salvador today said that the actions of the rightist death squads increased last week and that "the murders perpetrated by unidentified individuals have increased with increasing fury as they did in the past although it had seemed that this situation had been overcome. Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas in his Sunday sermon mentioned four murders and three disappearances during the past week. He condemned the Air Force's bombardment of populated areas and said that "unless stronger measures are taken to prevent the bloodshed of innocent people, this type of action must be avoided." However, he made no mention of napalm. He added that the guerrillas should not hide behind the civilian population.

Further Report

PA082330 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has said that the country's military situation has improved recently. He made this statement yesterday at Ilopango Airport after bidding farewell to President Jose Napoleon Duarte. On analyzing the military situation in El Salvador, the defense minister said:

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] We believe that the military situation is stabilizing more every day. We have not only improved our numerical troop strength, but we have also improved our organization and efficiency. We have also continued to improve our air and land transportation capability. Our counterinsurgency activities have been in constant operation for some 6 or 7 weeks. We will continue this in order to prevent the offensive that the subversives have announced. That offensive was scheduled for 15 September and the date has passed. We will continue to try to locate them wherever they are. We are trying to reorganize and we have had some success. However, we must also be continuously on the alert so that they do not take us by surprise. They have the ability to regroup and stage a surprise attack on one of the country's vital points. We have been doing as much as we can to prevent this.

Desertions by guerrillas have increased. The masses are also reporting in more often than before, and we are increasing our psychological warfare operations in critical areas. We will soon be dropping more propaganda leaflets and using loudspeakers on airplanes for propaganda purposes. Many of the guerrillas cannot read and therefore do not know that they can turn themselves in and that the proper conditions exist for them to turn themselves in.

In general, I think the military situation is good. We must be constantly on the alert to make sure that they do not take us by surprise and that our forces are ready to react. However, as I said, in the present situation, a surprise attack is always possible.

[Reporter] There is a specific question being asked in Salvadoran-Central American circles. It arises from a statement made by U.S. Ambassador Pickering to the effect that the Armed Forces have napalm bombs. I would like to ask you what truth there is in this.

[Vides Casanova] The truth is that we do have a small quantity that was purchased some 11 or 12 years ago. It is enough to make some 15 bombs. It has not been used for years and the airplanes are not even equipped for its use. We do not intend to use it. The substance was purchased a long time ago and may no longer be effective. We would have no objection to handing it over if some one wanted to take it off our hands. [Words indistinct] I think that most countries have some in reserve because the substance is often used in simulated operations and its use against people is forbidden. From what I learned from the defense minister who preceded me, it has not been used by the Salvadoran Armed Forces or by the Salvadoran Air Force.

[Reporter] The Salvadoran Army has never used napalm bombs?

[Vides Casanova] I could not say. I have no evidence that they have never been used, or any evidence that they have been used. [end recording]

On explaining what a napalm bomb is and what is effects are, Gen Vides Casanova said:

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] The characteristic of a napalm bomb is that it is very incendiary. It often produces more serious burns than contact with white phosphorous and is also more difficult for firemen to extinguish with water or special devices for that purpose. In other words, it does greater damage and the burns are more serious.

[Reporter] What about the humanization of the war?

[Vides Casanova] Well, on the matter of the humanization of the conflict, I believe that we must truly hope for peace. In order to attain peace faster the damage done by the opponents must be lessened and somehow there must be increasing understanding. I think that where there has been talk of the humanization of the conflict the most important step that has been taken has been the exchange of the prisoners that we had taken for persons that they were holding hostage. Over and above the exchange in itself, we have done this to show that we really are humane, that it is possible to humanize the conflict, and that we respect the lives of all. [end recording]

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS TALKS WITH HONDURAS

PA050327 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Oct 84 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] According to official reports, recent talks between the Salvadoran and Honduran Foreign Ministries were beneficial regarding the definition of borderlines at pending locations, as well as the demarkation of the borders where this has not yet been accomplished. We find it difficult to share the government's optimism. Not because we think the efforts are doomed to fail or because we doubt that the sides are capable of reaching an agreement on the matter. The difference of opinion stems from outside causes having an effect on the current regional political situation, as a result of which on many occasions our official actions have been conducted, oriented, reoriented, or directed by foreign interests or forces.

This is so, and can be historically traced to many years in the past. However, the intervention of the superpower with greater hegemonic influence in the isthmus can be observed now with more determination and effectiveness, as has been noted by some sectors here in El Salvador.

This is not surprising if we honestly admit that El Salvador has been able to survive only because of and due to U.S. economic support, which amounts to approximately $1 million a day, excluding military expenses.

Getting back to the border problem, we must say that just as El Salvador receives foreign aid accompanied by respective "instructions" on what should or should not be done, other countries on the isthmus are in a similar position. One of these countries is Honduras, where the United States has established military bases of great importance and capacity where troops, including those from El Salvador, have been trained.

In this respect, we recall that one of the elements of pressure used by the Honduran Government has been not allowing the training of Salvadoran soldiers in its territory until, according to them, a solution is found to the border conflict. This is a new element introduced into the relations between the two states, which were resumed in 1980 with a General Peace Treaty signed in Lima which specified the procedures for the demarkation of these "pockets" ["bolsones"], or what could be called no man's land, of so little monetary value that looked at in this way, they are not even worth the fuss.

However, there are two interrelated viewpoints here that have been overlooked. If the Salvadoran troops are not trained, they will lose strength. At the same time, if we are going to delimit and demark the "pockets," we are talking about territory where guerrilla presence is undeniable. What is being sought, and how important are these two factors? This is something our Foreign Ministry officials have not yet explained. It would be good if they did, because Salvadorans have a right to be kept well-informed on this matter.

ESA WARNS UNIONS AGAINST HOLDING STRIKES

PA052218 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] The YSKL news center today received a communique from the self-styled Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA. The document states: The critical economic situation resulting from the FMLN's policy of destruction and the barefaced protection Mr Duarte gives them is increasingly plunging the country into a lamentable economic, and therefore political, dependence on foreign countries. In addition, there are a number of strikes planned and organized by the Salvadoran Unified Trade Union Movement, Musyges, a communist organization of workers that belongs to the FMLN. The purpose of the strike is to further increase economic chaos, leading to the total collapse of our economy.

The ESA communique adds: In view of this new communist aggression through Musyges, the Party of National Liberation and its armed wing, the ESA, will not permit the enemies of progress to once again take over the streets of San Salvador. Therefore, they warn the unions and union leaders who are supporting the destructive maneuvers of the FMLN communists to refrain from participating in strikes. If they do not, they will be targets for annihilation by our forces.

We also condemn the Christian Democratic government's negative policy of breaking up the security forces. It is not fair that while our heroic soldiers, NCO's, and officers are sacrificing their lives in the battlefield, the bureaucrats and politicians are destroying what has cost years of effort and work. This is an offense to the sacrifice of a people who are not willing to become slaves of communism or any other procommunist or procommunitarian ideology.

The ESA communique continues: We issue a call to the members of the Armed Forces that party interests destroy what has cost the Salvadoran people sacrifice and blood to remain free and sovereign. [sentence as heard] We are not going to accept Mr Duarte's commission investigating the so-called death squads, because it will not be impartial. It is going to investigate the deaths of the deputies, soldiers, public officials, and civilians killed by the FMLN death squads? This question is asked in the communique sent to the Salvadoran news media.

The communique adds: We believe this commission was created to satisfy individual and party demands. For these reasons, the ESA will continue administering justice and executing all communist elements whose membership in the FMLN is proven. We fraternally greet our valuable soldiers, NCO's, and officers, who make daily sacrifices to defend our people's freedom and sovereignty. We tell them that we are beside them until the total defeat of communism. We want to tell the Salvadoran people that our forces are on a state of alert, in coordination with other anticommunist forces, to confront now and always the military campaign announced by the FMLN.

[Signed] ESA. We struggle yesterday, today, and always.

We have read the communique of the self-styled ESA, one of the so-called death squads that has distributed this communique to the national news media.

GUATEMALA

RELATIONS TO BE REESTABLISHED WITH BRITAIN

FL061452 Bridgetown CANA in English 0956 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] London, Oct 6, CANA-REUTER -- Britain and Guatemala have agreed in principle to reopen consular relations in a bid to speed up a solution to their long-standing dispute over the former British colony of Belize, THE TIMES newspaper reported today.

It said the agreement was reached secretly in New York on July 6 among officials from all three countries. Guatemala severed all remaining relations with Britain in 1981 over its century-old claim to the Central American territory. The foreign office in London said it could not confirm THE TIMES report, which gave no sources for its information.

According to the daily, the British Foreign Secretary (minister) Sir Geoffrey Howe met Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade briefly in San Jose, Costa Rica last week to clear the way for an announcement of the pact. Guatemala has displayed a distinct reluctance to make a public announcement, the paper said, indicating that its military rulers feared strong right-wing criticism of any such agreement ahead of presidential elections next year.

The United States, which had made repeated efforts to mediate between Britain and Guatemala, had urged both to reestablish consular relations to facilitate direct talks, the paper added.

Belize, formerly British Honduras, with a population of 150,000, became independent in 1981, but 1,800 British troops remained for its defence because of the Guatemalan claim.

MEJIA ON 'DESTABILIZING' SECTORS, ELECTIONS

PA060441 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Oct 84 p 4

[Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] We know who wants to destabilize the government: It could be those who are asking that ministers be dismissed, or even members of the legislature Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores said yesterday, responding to criticisms of his restructuring of the tax system.

The head of state granted a press conference during which he answered reporters' questions. Mejia Victores said that he will not make any cabinet changes, that he will not repeal the tax reform, and that Guatemala is confronting grave economic problems. General Mejia said:

We know that certain sectors are attempting to destabilize the government or create problems for it. Asked who these persons are, he said: "It could be those who are asking that ministers be dismissed because they want ministers appointed who will be partial to them. The destabilizing elements might even be members of the legislature." They probably want the government to protect the interests of the legislature or their own, neglecting the rest of the Guatemalan people. My government will not tolerate pressures of that nature, Gen Mejia added.

Several unions have placed paid advertisements in the press in which they ask that the government repeal the tax reform and dismiss Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Villate, whom they blame for the creation of the Value Added Tax. VAT. I will definitely not consider these requests. Later people would say that my government favors the powerful when in actuality my administration serves the entire Guatemalan family, without exception. I will not accept their demands.

I do not want to remain in power 1 minute longer than necessary. I believe I should stay in office for as little time as possible, because the longer things are dragged out, the more problems emerge," General Mejia Victores said. He was asked his opinion on statements by several deputies of the National Constituent Assembly (ANC) that elections should be held no later than April 1985. He said that he will "abide by all the bylaws of the new Constitution without any problem; I agree with all measures that work toward the reestablishment of constitutional order in Guatemala."

Further Report

PA051647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1423 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan chief of state, categorically denied that the Council of Military Commanders is exerting pressure on him to dismiss three ministers of his cabinet. There have been constant rumors in the past few days about a petition made to Gen Mejia Victores by the Council of Military Commanders, made up of the commanders of all military bases in the country. These commanders asked Mejia Victores to remove the finance, economy and government (interior) ministers.

He explained that "it is not true that the Council of Military Commanders can decide to remove any public official just because that board gives me advise on military matters. The decisions are made by me." The chief of state added that there are "powerful groups" which are trying to destabilize his government but emphasized that he will not tolerate "pressures from any sector."

"I cannot accept them because then my government would be described as that of the powerful classes and this is not true, my government is that of the people," Mejia Victores stressed. Influential Guatemalan productive sectors, mainly the farmers, have "vigorously" protested the inclusion of new taxes and have demanded an immediate reversion in the decision to "change" the taxes, as well as the resignation of Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Villate.

Mejia Victores has announced his "final decision" not to yield in the adjustment of the Guatemalan tax system and expressed full support for Figueroa Villate. "The finance minister has my full support and for this reason, I backed the adjustment to the value added tax (VAT) and the fiscal stamp tax." The cotton and coffee growers, as well as farmers in general, have been involved recently in an intense publicity campaign in the media opposing the fiscal policy followed by the military regime explaining that there is the grave danger that many of the export crops will no longer be planted in Guatemala.

In view of all this criticism, the general remarked: "I do not tolerate pressure from any sector. I already have enough with the post I hold." He also said that "these same sectors were the ones to spread the groundless rumors" about the commanders' petition.

HONDURAS

CHILE OFFERS MILITARY TRAINING ASSISTANCE

PA060304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras and Chile could begin a military training exchange following the visit to Honduras of General Vicente Rodriguez Bustos, personnel commander of the Chilean Air Force. During a 3-day visit to Honduras, Gen Rodriguez Bustos met with high-ranking Honduran military chiefs and visited Honduran Air Force installations. Gen Rodriguez Bustos, on behalf of his government, invited the Honduran Air Force to train and practice in flight simulators [Cabinas automaticas] at the Chilean High Staff School and Air Force School.

"We would like to see your officers training in our schools, where we are currently graduating electronical and aeronautical engineers, a career that can only be pursued in Chile and Argentina," Gen Rodriguez Bustos said. Honduras and Chile have a cooperation program between the Chilean School of Carabineros and the Honduran National Police School, which has contributed to the formation of the Honduran women's police corps.

Gen Rodriguez Bustos did not specify the exact date that the military exchange with Honduras would begin, because as he said: "We just talked about it with the chiefs of the Honduran Air Force; it is up to them to decide." Gen Rodriguez Bustos arrived in Tegucigalpa accompanied by Air Force Colonel Pedro Bobadilla Pena, and though his visit was not secret it did not receive any publicity from the Honduran Air Force press services.

SANDINIST PATROL BOAT ATTACKS FISHING CRAFT

PA071715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that a fisherman was killed and two others were wounded when Sandinist naval forces attacked a Honduran fishing craft on 2 October.

The unofficial report indicates that the Honduran vessel Namar was fishing in Honduran waters when it was attacked with machine guns and automatic rifle fire by a Nicaraguan patrol boat. The action took place off the Honduran Atlantic coast. The Honduran fishing craft managed to evade the Sandinists' fire and escaped from the place. It has been reported, however, that seaman Desiderio Walter was killed and later buried at his birthplace, Rio Platano, in Gracias a Dios Department in Honduras' eastern region. This region is better known as La Mosquitia.

NICARAGUA

INTERNATIONAL COURT REJECTS SALVADORAN REQUEST

PA061722 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Hague -- The International Court of Justice at The Hague has announced its rejection of the request for intervention submitted last August by the Salvadoran Government, in which it asked that the case lodged by the Nicaraguan Government against the United States be suspended. The Hague spokesmen also reported that the court will begin sessions on Monday, to discuss its position in this case, which has been questioned by the United States. Last May the court issued a provisional order asking the United States to suspend its mining of Nicaraguan ports, and all acts of military aggression against Nicaragua. [Words indistinct], a U.S. lawyer who is a member of the Nicaraguan legal team, said that the court's decision was positive because it constituted a rejection of U.S. attempts to delay the process and distract attention from the fact that the true aggressor, the U.S. Government, has been placed in the defendant's seat.

CHARGES AGAINST U.S. AT TANA TRIAL LISTED

PA080048 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Report by Freedy Balzan, president of the Nicaraguan chapter of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, from Brussels, Belgium, on 7 October]

[Text] The decision by The Hague court to reject as unfounded the argument presented by Salvadoran Government through its president, Jose Napoleon Duarte, charging Nicaragua with being the aggressor in the Central American region, was considered by political and diplomatic circles here in Brussels today as another CIA blunder.

There is no doubt that the Duarte regime is being influenced by the CIA and it has been ridiculed internationally, a representative of a ranking international organization, who asked that his name be withheld, told Radio Sandino here during a brief stop in this country.

Meanwhile, several representatives from the Nicaraguan delegation have presented their arguments against U.S. imperialism. Those who presented arguments include Lily Soto, secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists; Rev Norman (Baine), of the Atlantic coast, and Joyce Miguel; as well as Orlando (Quinland), who was held captive by counterrevolutionary groups linked to Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata].

The international jury, which makes up the Permanent People's Tribunal [Tribunal Permanente de los Pueblos], is now analyzing the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua after having heard arguments from approximately 12 representatives from Nicaragua, the United States, and other countries.

A total of 10 charges have been filed against U.S. imperialism and the Reagan administration as its representative, namely: imperialist coercion against Nicaragua; violations of provisions of the UN Charter; armed and economic aggression against Nicaragua, Latin America, and the Caribbean through high interest rates imposed by U.S. banks and pressure measures imposed by the IMF on Latin American nations; and ideological aggression through a policy of confrontation promoted by the U.S. Government against the United Nations and Unesco, and through the creation and financing of Somozist counterrevolutionary radio stations such as Radio 15 September, the Voice of Sandino, and the VOA, whose transmitters are being installed in a Costa Rican city.

Furthermore, the Reagan administration is being charged with mercenary activities by financing counterrevolutionary bases in Miami, Florida and other cities, and with militarism as a result of the existence of military bases controlled by U.S. personnel in different Latin American nations such as Panama, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Because of this, the Reagan administration has been charged with violating the Tlaltelolco treaty on Latin American denuclearization. In addition, the Reagan administration is accused of violating international treaties, such as the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, [TIAR] which was invoked during the British, Netherlands [as heard] intervention against the Argentine Malvinas Islands.

The Reagan administration is also charged with financing regional organizations; with neocolonialism for its determination to turn Honduras into a U.S. military base to the detriment of that nation's national sovereignty of all Latin American and Caribbean nations through the role played by its embassies throughout our America.

ORTEGA SAYS U.S. TRYING TO PREVENT ELECTIONS

PA061530 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has reiterated that the United States is planning to invade Nicaragua in order to prevent the holding of the 4 November elections. Ortega said that the Reagan administration's plans have not changed since he [Ortega] spoke before the 39th UN General Assembly, of the escalation U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua. Commander Ortega, who is in San Francisco as a guest of several social, political, and religious groups, said that Reagan's aggressive plans, as well as the concentration of troops in the Honduran border area, have not changed. Elections have to be held on 4 November, he said, because if they are not, the United States could continue its policy of aggression, and the Reagan administration could declare war against a government that has not been elected. Ortega stressed that the United States does not want the elections to take place because they would institutionalize the Nicaraguan revolution.

BORGE ON CONTADORA, U.S. INVASION PLANS

PA060456 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge said last night that if the peace process being carried out by the Contadora Group fails, "it will be impossible to prevent a generalized war in the region."

The Sandinist leader held a press conference and asserted that to achieve peace it is necessary for the five Central American nations to sign the Contadora Document, and the United States should sign the additional protocol because it is the U.S. Government that is building military bases in the area, sending weapons and advisers, and financing counterrevolutionary groups. If the United States does not sign the document's additional protocol, the contacts and mediation process started 20 months ago by the Contadora Group in the area will have been in vain.

The FSLN National Directorate member also accused the Reagan administration of obstructing the Contadora Group's efforts and said that the United States has a plan to militarily invade Nicaragua which has been "calculated to the last detail." Commander Borge said that the U.S. State Department even has estimates on how many casualities the invaders would have, the reaction of each country in the world, the places which would be bombed, and the time it would take to carry out the intervention. "The only thing they have not calculated is the Nicaraguan people's reaction," he pointed out.

Borge said that the Yankees have two options: Invade Nicaragua before the elections in case Reagan's reelection seemed in doubt, which seems unlikely, or do it once he is reelected on 6 November.

RAMIREZ SAYS INVASION WOULD INVOLVE HEMISPHERE

PA081955 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and vice presidential candidate for the FSLN, has said that the entire hemisphere would become involved if Nicaragua is invaded. In an exclusive interview with the newspaper EL DIA, the Sandinist leader said that the result of an invasion of Nicaragua would be the elimination of borders and a regional extension of the war. Ramirez stressed that the situation would not be due to FSLN meddling in other countries but because the dynamics would be different, Central America would become a geographical, not a political territory.

REPORTAGE ON NUNEZ TRIP TO SPAIN, GREAT BRITAIN

Meets Alfonson Guerra

PA052304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 5 Oct (EFE) -- Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra today expressed hope for the future of Nicaragua. He made this remark to Nicaraguan State Council President Carlos Nunez, who is visiting Spain. The statement was made following a meeting between the two leaders here today. At this meeting Nunez explained the current political situation and the progress of the electoral process in Nicaragua.

Nunez, who described Guerra as an "expert" on the problems of the Central American region, stressed that his meeting with the Spanish deputy prime minister is a result of the desire of Nicaraguan officials to explain the current situation of their country to friendly governments.

Nunez, who is paying a private visit to Madrid, also held a working breakfast meeting with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party.

He will meet with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran this afternoon. This evening Nunez will attend a dinner hosted by the people's defender, Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, which will be attended by various Spanish personalities linked to the Central American region. Nunez arrived in Madrid from Geneva and London. He is planning to return to Nicaragua on Sunday.

Discusses CDN, Contadora

PA042211 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid -- Nicaragua State Council President Carlos Nunez Tellez expressed regret today in Madrid that the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board would not participate in the 4 November elections in Nicaragua. Nunez met with Congress of Deputies President Gregorio Peces Barba and talked to newsmen afterward. According to Nunez, 1.2 million Nicaraguans will vote. Nunez, who is in Madrid on a private visit, charged the United States with harming the Contadora Group's peace process by rejecting the Contadora proposals.

Further Report

PA060422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2211 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 5 Oct (EFE) -- Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, affirmed today in Madrid that his country "will continue making every effort to encourage a political solution to the Central American problems." In statements to EFE during his stay in the Spanish capital, where he will meet with several personalities, Nunez stressed that his government is not pessimistic about the Contadora Group's efforts despite the reservations expressed by the remaining Central American countries.

"I say that we are not pessimistic because the fact that three Central American countries have expressed reservations to the Contadora Document does not mean that the Contadora Group has failed," Nunez noted.

The Sandinist leader added that "the points on which there are reservations must be specified in order to determine if they deal with formal or procedural aspects or the contents."

Reaffirming his hopes about the Contadora Group, Nunez stressed that the 21 countires and international organizations that have offered to support the protocol document "have not yet taken a stand on the recent, barefaced pressure by the North American government." Regarding the current talks between junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega with U.S. Officials, the president of the Nicaraguan State Council said they involved an analysis of the current situation and "the United States' recent negative attitude toward the negotiation process."

With regard to the attitude of the U.S. Administration, Nunez said that "if the United States managed to liquidate the Contadora Group it would have enough pretexts before its people and the world to resort to military intervention." Nunez expressed pessimism over the likelihood of military intervention and asserted that they expect "more aggressiveness on the part of the United States and even an escalation of the war through the addition of further, more sophisticated aircraft" in 1985.

Nunez stressed that if President Ronald Reagan is reelected his policy on Central America will become tougher. He noted that, "in addition, the world should expect increased tension on all continents." The president of the Nicaraguan State Council extolled the meeting held recently in San Jose and the "buffer" role played by the Western European countries, which he described as an element "restraining and deterring the North American policy."

"If dynamism were replaced with passiveness the incumbent North American administration would feel free to intervene more directly in political affairs in the region," he added. Nunez also referred to the elections of 4 November and ruled out the possibility that the opposition CDN will participate under the current circumstances.

Nunez added that "an opportunity could arise if a cease-fire among the armed groups occurs allowing for an improvement in the situation. Then the participation of all the parties would be feasible." But he added that "from any other perspective, all the opportunities have been exhausted."

Carlos Nunez, who insisted that his presence in Spain was not for a possible meeting with Arturo Cruz, leader of the CDN, (as was stated by the media), but said, "If we should meet here, rest assured that we will not try to avoid each other [saldremos a la carrera]."

The president of the Nicaraguan State Council turned against Arturo Cruz the charges he made of the junta "being afraid of the ballot boxes," adding that Sandinism would obtain the majority of the votes.

"They lost their chance to become the strongest opposition force in the country, and this place will now be occupied by other forces." The president of the Nicaraguan State Council described Arturo Cruz' statement to the effect that the lack of agreements between the Sandinists and the CDN is a lost historic opportunity to end the war in Nicaragua as "a romantic dreamer's attutude," and added that this does not depend on the elections.

"An end to the war is closely related to the negotiations by the Contadora Group, the agreements that could be signed, and above all, the United States' decision not to continue meddling in the area," Nunez added.

Addresses British Labor Party

PA050429 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by Sergio de Castro]

[Text] Blackpool, England (ANN) -- Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has said here: Europe cannot disassociate itself from the conflict in the Central American region because the United States "would feel free to choose the military option as the means of solving the regional crisis." Amid cheers from almost 1,000 delegates attending the Labor Party annual conference that is taking place in this British city, Nunez denounced the U.S.-promoted misinformation campaign that "is aimed at undermining the legitimacy of the institutionalized pluralistic model" in Nicaragua.

"Some Contadora Group countries can attest to the Sandinist flexibility and the efforts made to promote the participation of all opposition groups in the elections," Nunez said, reiterating an invitation to the Socialist International to visit Nicaragua to verify this situation.

As the sole foreign speaker at the Labor Party conference, the Sandinist leader was vigorously applauded when he denounced the Reagan administration's policy toward Central America, and especially toward Nicaragua. That policy "is aimed at destroying the Nicaraguan revolution and smothering the struggles for independence of other peoples in the region," Nunez said.

During his speech, which was amply covered by the British press, Commander Nunez thanked the "exemplary solidarity of the British labor unions with the Sandinist revolution and the Labour Party's unequivocal condemnation of the destabilization policies" carried out by Washington.

LUIS CARRION, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GDR

PA060357 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] First Deputy Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion left for the GDR yesterday, leading an FSLN delegation that will participate in the commemoration of the GDR's 35th foundation anniversary.

Carrion, who was bid farewell at the Augusto Cesar Sandion International Airport by Commanders of the Revolution Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega, said he would use the opportunity to "hold talks with GDR leaders, to whom we will explain the country's situation, the aggressions, the Contadora Group's efforts, and, if possible, some new agreements" might be reached. The FSLN National Directorate member was invited by the GDR Government and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to attend, on 6-7 October, the GDR's foundation anniversary celebration.

The FSLN delegation is comprised by Arnulfo Urrutia, deputy chief of the FSLN's DRI Directorate for International Relations (DRI), and (Socorro Gaitan), secretary general of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries (ANAPS).

FRG SOLIDARITY GROUPS TO CONSTRUCT FACTORY

PA061613 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] FRG brigades of solidarity with Nicaragua will soon be arriving in the country to carry out a pilot project in the highly populated Ciudad Sandino community in Managua. Architect and investigator (Sosa Motley) of the FRG, said that the project consists of the installation of a construction materials factory, at a cost of $174,000. He explained that the project will be supervised by German technicians and professors, Nicaraguan technicians, and National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN], architecture students. (Motley) said that although his government has been influenced by the U.S. policy against Nicaragua, the German people's solidarity with Nicaragua has been maintained through 20 peace organizations that are supported by the church in the FRG.

BURKINA'S SANKARA MEETS WITH FIDEL CASTRO

FL082210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met with Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state and Government of Burkina Faso, and his delegation on Saturday afternoon. The Burkinabe delegation made a technical stopover in Cuba after leaving the UN. The Burkinabe delegation departed Saturday night to return to their country, and were bidden farewell by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Jesus Montane Oropesa.

COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL052350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] A scientific-technical cooperation protocol between the Soviet and Cuban Ministries of Communications was signed this afternoon. The agreement was signed in the Cuba-Soviet Union Friendship Room at the Cuban Ministry of Communications.

The protocol comprises more than 20 projects. Rene Hernandez Cartaya, Cuban first vice minister of communications, and Gennadiy Georgiyevich Kudryavtsev, Soviet first minister of communications, signed the documents. Provisions for technical and experimental research on decametric [as heard] radio waves with directional antennas were included in the protocol.

Pedro Guelmes, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications, signed the notes, which cover the work done by the high-level Soviet technical commission. Also present at the ceremony were Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin F. Katushev; Pedro Ross, chief of the Central Committee Department of Communications and Transportation; and Juan Atrel Echevarria, secretary general of the National Communication Workers Union.

GDR'S WILLI STOPH RECEIVES JOSE MARTI AWARD

LD081705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received the Jose Marti Order, which was conferred to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday by the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba. He received the high award from Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

During the festive event in the Council of Ministers building Guillermo Garcia Frias praised the militant life of Willi Stoph, who, together with the other members of the party and state leadership, has led the GDR people along the victorious path of socialist construction, in which important successes were achieved in the economic, political and social sphere. "Our people are aware of all these facts and recognize the manifestations of your staunch friendship for the socialist revolution of Cuba," he said.

Willi Stoph expressed his warm appreciation and said: "The GDR people, who, like the Cuban people, are confronted by imperialism on the frontline, are glad to be allied to socialist Cuba in firm friendship." He described the high honor paid to him as a tribute to the close relations between the two fraternal parties and states.

The conferment of the award was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members and first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer. The Cuban side was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos and Ambassador Julio Garcia Oliveras.

FINAL COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL061226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] At a formal ceremony in Havana of the Seventh Joint Committee on Cuba-Mexican cooperation meeting, the final accord as well as the cooperation agreement in the shared risk category have been signed.

The two documents were signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Hector Mayagoitia, director general of Mexico's National Council for Science and Technology.

During the joint committee meetings, 127 work projects were approved, and 100 topics were discussed.

Rodriguez Llompart talked about, among other matters, the possibility of Cuba and Mexico jointly undertaking projects in the industrial field, particularly in the sugar sector.

Reception Held

FL051124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Armando Hart, minister of culture, attended the reception held in Havana in honor of a Mexican delegation. Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez, director of the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology, heads the delegation that attended the seventh meeting for Cuban-Mexican economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, who headed the Cuban delegation to the Cuban-Mexican meeting, also attended the reception.

CZECH ARMY'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL061930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] event commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held at Havana's Technical Military Institute.

Presiding over the event were Division General Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate FAR minister and chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [Daafar], General Rolando Kindelan Bles, Central Committee member, and the Czechoslovak ambassador to Cuba.

Bridgade General Enrique Carreras, on behalf of Cuba, spoke of how significant Czech military aid had been to Cuba from the start of the revolution's triumph, and recalled that it was Czechoslovak and Soviet weapons which Cuban combatants held during the Playa Giron battle.

Lieutenant Colonel Romeo Horak, military and air-force attache from the Czechoslovak Embassy, emphasized the date's importance at a time when the combative brotherhood of the Warsaw Pact armies were facing the threat of war from Yankee and NATO imperialists.

CEMA ARBITRATION ORGANIZATIONS TO MEET

FL052222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Test] Miguel Reyes Salia, chief arbiter of the National State Arbitration Organ, has called extraodinarily significant the meeting of the heads of similar organizations in CEMA countries, which will take place on 12-13 October at the Palace of Conventions. Delegations from the USSR, GDR, CSSR, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, Vietnam and the CEMA Permanent Secretariat, in addition to the Cuban delegation, will attend the event, which is being held in Cuba for the first time.

DEL VALLE OPENS CARIBBEAN SURGERY CONGRESS

FL082222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Politburo member and Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle today presided over the inaugural meeting of the first Caribbean Congress on Angiology and Vascular Surgery and the seventh national congress in this specialty, both held in Havana's Palace of Conventions.

GRANMA REMEMBERS BARBADOS PLANE EXPLOSION

PA070322 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Neither the most cruel aggression nor murders as repulsive as those committed in Barbados will ever kill the ideas in support of freedom, social justice, and the sense of honor that are the guidelines of the Cuban people, says an editorial published today by the newspaper GRANMA on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the crime committed by CIA hired agents who caused the mid-air explosion of a Cuban airline aircraft. The explosion resulted in the deaths of 57 Cubans, 11 Lebanese, and 5 North Koreans.

According to the Cuban Communist Party newspaper, never before had the CIA shown how far it would go in its diabolical terrorist actions in its efforts to smash the struggle of peoples for their national liberation.

Today, as new winds of aggression are blowing against Cuba, the editorial noted, our people reiterate that, as Fidel Castro has said, the Cubans will defend with their lives their sovereign right to build a socialist and better future.

DEMENECH OPENS ENERGY CONSERVATION EXPOSITION

FL061300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Joel Domenech, Central Committee member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has inaugurated in Santa Clara, Villa Clara Province, an exposition on the main energy users and the energy consumption level in Villa Clara's enterprises.

The first provincial level meeting on energy conservation will be held next Saturday, and the presidents of the provincial energy committees from around the nation will attend, holding a special meeting at the Villa Clara people's government headquarters.

CAMILO-CHE IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE BEGINS 8 OCT

FL081126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The Camilo and Che Ideological Drive begins today, Monday, with a ceremony at 1700 in Los Portales Cave in Pinar de Rio Province to mark the 17th anniversary of the death in combat of Commander Ernesto Che Guevara.

Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee, will speak at the ceremony, which will be broadcast by Radio Rebelde.

Once again, the Cuban people will pay homage to Che Guevara, symbol of proletarian internationalism and a revolutionary example. This year, the Camilo and Che Ideological Drive has special significance because it marks the 25th anniverary of the death of the unforgettable Commander Camilo Cienfuegos. The slogan of the drive is: The best homage is daily completion of duty.

MALMIERCA STATES WILLINGNESS TO TALK WITH U.S.

FL082324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has stated that Cuba would be willing to negotiate with the United States on a basis of mutual respect, but it has not received any sign from Washington on this. Malmierca, who made the statements at the United Nations, said that Washington has always demanded that Cuba pay a price, through concessions on its sovereignty, and Cuba cannot accept this.

HAVANA CITY DELEGATION MEETS MOSCOW OFFICIAL

FL051906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] (Sergey Kolomin), first vice chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow city soviet, has met with a Cuban delegation from the executive committee of Havana's People's Government, which has been in the USSR since Wednesday. The Cuban delegation, headed by Silvio Placensia, first vice president of the executive committee, learned about the structure and function of the city soviet of Moscow at the meeting.

CABRISAS MEETS WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S PLANINC

FL051958 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc today received Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, who is also chairman of the Joint Bilateral Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. In the Cuban-Yugoslav talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with economic activities aimed at increasing the volume of exchanges between between the two nations.

GUILLERMO GARCIA TO HEAD DELEGATION TO GDR

FL051110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of State, will head the official Cuban delegation that will attend the festivities in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. The delegation will consist of Julio Garcia Olivera, Central Committee member and Cuban ambassador to the GDR, and others.

GARCIA FRIAS ATTENDS GDR ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

FL061910 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Top GDR officials today placed floral wreaths before various monuments in honor and memory of the soldiers who made it possible for the GDR to celebrate tomorrow its 35th founding anniversary. Present at the ceremonies were thousands of Berlin citizens along with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and Horst Sindermann, respectively chairmen of the Council of State, Government, and Parliament. Also in attendance was Politburo member Guillermo Garcia Frias.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT

FL051130 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1110 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Lusaka -- Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has met with Cuban Ambassador to Zambia Heriberto Feraudy Espino. They talked about bilateral relations. The president reiterated to Feraudy Espino his friendship for Cuban President Fidel Castro.

TRADE GROUP SIGNS AGREEMENT IN ALGIERS

PM041529 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28-29 Sep 84 p 4

[APS report: "Algeria-Cuba -- Joint Committee Ends Its Meeting"]

[Text] Algiers -- The fourth session of the Algerian-Cuban Joint Committee held in Algiers from 21 September ended on 25 September 1984.

On that occasion Algerian and Cuban joint chairmen Mohamed Aberkane, vice minister of external trade, and Levi Farah Balmaseda, Cuban minister responsible for construction projects abroad, signed a document setting out actions to be carried out to develop cooperation between the two countries.

For instance, the two delegations identified the different spheres of interest in this cooperation and took several measures with a view to developing it, notably in the spheres of health care, water resources, higher education, and youth and sports.

In the sphere of commercial relations they agreed to trade many products including sugar, coffee, cocoa butter, and cement on the Cuban side, and phosphates, zinc, cork, and hydrocarbons on the Algerian side. Contacts are at present being pursued with a view to starting to implement these decisions.

Both sides stressed the atmosphere of solidarity and fraternity which prevailed during this meeting and which was felt in particular during the audience which President Chadli Bendjedid granted the Cuban delegation head.

Both sides agree that Algerian-Cuban cooperation emerged stronger from this meeting in that the spheres it covers have been more accurately defined and the means clearly outlined in accordance with the two countries' capabilities.

Levi Farah Balmaseda left Algeria on Thursday. He was seen off by Mohamed Aberkane, accompanied by the two countries' ambassadors, and officials from the Foreign and Commerce Ministries.

COMMENTARY PRAISES REVERSION OF SCHOOL TO PANAMA

PA051510 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, and other U.S. installations in the Panama Canal Area have been under the entire jurisidiction and sovereignty of the Panamanian state since 1 October. According to Article 4 of the Canal treaties, Panama also has jursidiction over the storage area for the U.S. Navy's rescue service, the so-called France Field, 680 houses, and more than 30 nonresidential buildings located in the canal area. In addition, the U.S. rights to use [words indistinct], commissaries, and stores were abolished.

Panama's (rights) over all these installations and services will result in economic benefits which Panama could not obtain in the past. For many years, Fort Gulick and the School of the Americas were bulwarks of U.S. expansionist and warmongering policy in Latin America. Fort Gulick was a military complex operated by the U.S. Southern Command on the banks of [break in transmission] in 1946, and some 45,000 Latin American ranking officers were trained there. Some of them became heads of state, and members of the intelligence service in their respective countries. The majority of these officers who graduated from the School of the Americas have been at the service of the interests of the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism, and today, many of them are directing repression and antiguerrilla campaigns in Central American countries.

General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, said that the possibility of creating a new military training center to replace the School of the Americas is under study. He added that the new center will have a different name, will be progressive, and will be under Panamanian management. Panama should forget the obsolete names of School of the Americas and Fort Gulick, which have become part of the past, General Noriega said.

Political observers noted the poor condition of the installations in the Canal Area that the United States delivered to Panama. According to the sources at the School of the Americas the elevators were inoperative; light switches, curtains, and water faucets had been removed; and the walls look like they had been bombed. Commentators said that the deterioration of the facilities was not due to wear and tear, since the U.S. Administration gave them periodic maintenance. They added: Therefore, we can say that the damage was done spitefully, with the intention of delivering the center to Panama in such bad condition that it will cost the Panamanian state several thousand dollars to repair.

Despite this, the important factor is that the School of the Americas and Fort Gulick will no longer be centers for U.S. plans against the peoples in the region. As Panamanian President Jorge Illueca said, the U.S. flag will no longer wave at the garrisons and military installations which have reverted to Panama. Illueca, at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the implementation of the Canal Treaties, said that in 5 years, a Panamanian will be the canal administrator, and 10 years later, exactly on 31 December 1999, foreign troops will be evacuated, and Panama will be free of all vestiges of foreign dominion. In conclusion, President Illueca said that the closure of the School of the Americas absolves that country of charges regarding tolerance over the use of Panamanian territory for the training of contingents that may later participate in actions against third states.

CABINET MEMBERS RESIGN FROM PINDLING GOVERNMENT

FL091152 Bridgetown CANA in English 1131 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 9, CANA-REUTER -- Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Arthur Hanna and two other Cabinet ministers resigned yesterday from the Bahamas Government of Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling. The Cabinet Office announced the resignations after weeks of speculation about the government's response to serious allegations made against ministers to a special Commission of Inquiry investigating drug smuggling and corruption here. The commission began its hearings last December.

Hanna said he had resigned because of certain fundamental matters which he did not explain. The other two ministers to resign were Youth Minister Kendal Nottage and Agriculture Minister George Smith. Nottage said he had quit because of the cloud of allegations, lies, and innuendos made against him at the Commission of Inquiry. Smith had no comment.

Hanna, a long-time Pindling ally, had emerged recently as the leader of a group within the ruling Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) who wanted the prime minister to step down. He has been deputy prime minister since the PLP first took office in 1967. Nottage and Smith are considered Pindling loyalists, but the current investigations have tarnished their reputations. Testimony has linked Smith to fugitive Colombian drug kingpin Carlos Joe Lehder, who allegedly ran a major smuggling operation in Smith's constituency from 1977 to 1981. Smith allegedly received a car from Lehder. Nottage's law firm allegedly helped launder millions of dollars in drug money for Michael Salvatore Caruana, a reputed New England Mafia figure who was recently indicted in the United States on drug smuggling charges. Caruana had Nottage's unlisted telephone numbers on him when he was arrested.

The commission is preparing its report, which will be delivered to the government before the end of the year. Pindling has consistently denied any wrongdoing by himself or members of his government. Although the opposition Free National Movement, which has 11 seats in the 43-seat Parliament, has called on Pindling to resign, there were no indications that a general election would be called. Pindling won the 1982 general elections by a landslide and is not required to call another until 1987.

GRENADA

BLAIZE TELLS RALLY U.S. TROOPS SHOULD STAY

FL081830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 8, CANA -- Grenada's newest political alliance, the New National Party (NNP) had its first public meeting last night in the capital with leader Herbert Blaize emphasising the need for foreign help in maintaining the island's security. It was a poorly attended mass meeting held three weeks short of the first anniversary of last October's U.S.-led invasion to put down a military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup killing leftist prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others.

U.S. troops and policemen from seven Caribbean states are still on the island as the interim administration, which now governs the country, tries to rebuild the police and security services. Blaize, a former chief minister, said the U.S. and Caribbean forces should remain here for several years if necessary to guarantee the island's security. "We cannot permit them to leave until we and they are satisfied that we have created a sufficient security force in Grenada, " he said. "If it takes a year or five years, I don't care." Blaize's centre-right coalition, formed last August, comprises the Grenada National Party, the Grenada Democratic Movement, and the National Democratic Party.

He warned that despite an air of apparent calm, Grenada was still threatened with violence from leftist agitators. "Those who are bent on mischief, are still ready and prepared to create confusion and diversion," Blaize said.

Blaize, 65, will be facing his stiffest challenge from the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, which has called for a permanent U.S. presence here and the setting up of a British base on the island. Also contesting the election, scheduled for September 3, is the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, made up of moderate supporters of the late prime minister.

HAITI

PRESIDENT DUVALIER RESHUFFLES 3 CABINET POSITIONS

PA070400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier reshuffled his cabinet on Saturday affecting a state minister, one minister, and one state secretary. Theodore Achille, secretary of state for labor and social affairs, has been replaced by Arnold Balin, who until now was in charge of the youth and sports secretariat and who will now have the rank of minister in his new position.

Fritz Benjamin, secretary of public works, transporation, and communications, has been replaced by Theophile Roche, who was formerly state secretary for the plan. Muller Garnier, secretary of state for public health and population, has been replaced by Adeline Verly.

Duvalier appointed Berthony Madere, former mayor of Port au Prince, as the new secretary of youth and sports, and Andre Saintwaldt as the new secretary of social affairs. Saintwaldt formerly held the post of under secretary of state for national education.

After these changes, only three officials in the Haitian Government remain as state ministers: Roger Lafontant, minister of state in charge of interior and national defense; Jean Marie Chanoine, minister of state in charge of the presidency, information and public relations; and Frantz Merceron, minister of state in charge of economy, finance, and industry.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION: JLP 'CONSIDERING STATE OF EMERGENCY'

PA061829 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Oct 6 (AFP) -- The ruling Jamaica party (JLP) is considering declaring a state of emergency, and is trying to create an atmosphere which would justify "a series of repressive measures," the opposition has said. Percival James Patterson, chairman of the People's National Party (PNP), told a press conference yesterday that infomation reaching his party suggested that the government was contemplating a state of emergency. He cited several recent incidents in support of his theory, including the recent discovery of a shipment of guns and ammunition at Kingston's Norman Manley Airport and the prime minister's announcement of an assassination plot against him. He also said ministers had issued statements which "hint at a danger of national security."

National Security Minister Winston Spaulding dismissed the PNP allegations as "another lie by the PNP".